

# Employees MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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SEPTEMBER ★ 1939

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# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 16

SEPTEMBER, 1939

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## Sir Isaac Newton

THE story of Isaac Newton, who was one of the world's greatest scientific geniuses as well as a fascinating personage, contains many strange and contradictory characteristics.

Newton was born on Christmas day, 1642, his birthplace the small manor house of Woolsthorpe, a little village lying some six miles south of Grantham in Lincolnshire, England. The child was born prematurely and was as a consequence said to have been pitifully small and weak. He was a posthumous child, his father, also named Isaac, having died some months preceding the boy's birth. Newton was without significant ancestry, his father rated as a "wild, extravagant and weak man," the boy's mother was, however, noted for her goodness and understanding. It is possible that his genius came from his mother's side, although her children born from a second marriage were either commonplace, or in certain cases said to have been undesirable.

When the Reverend Barnabas Smith, the mother's second husband died, the widow attempted to make a yeoman-farmer out of the boy who was then fourteen years of age, the plan, however, proving a complete failure. When detailed to look after sheep or cattle the boy let them wander where they willed, while he busied himself with his books or in carving things with his knife. After a preparatory period spent in attending the King's School at Grantham, he entered Cambridge University on June 5, 1661, in his nineteenth year. During his elementary school days he was immersed in many things foreign to his studies: charcoal drawings, paintings, carving, with a light attempt at writing poetry. He was as a youth noted for absent-mindedness and he also, like other normal youths, once fell in love, this before entering Cambridge.

When thought is given to the supreme genius shown by Newton along scientific lines, it is surprising to note that his education prior to his entering the University was not of a character to

awaken scientific interest. His studies included the Greek and Latin classics, a little Hebrew, with no modern language, with, however, some ancient history, Biblical history and English grammar. Mathematics, the very soul of his subsequent work, was given but little attention. Superstitious beliefs held strong place in that day, in fact they were commonly accepted. Mr. J. W. N. Sullivan, in his life of Newton relates that in 1629 "both town and university were alike disquieted by the occurrence of a singular natural phenomenon. One, midsummer eve, a volume containing three pietistic treatises was found in the belly of a codfish exposed for sale in Cambridge market. One of the bedells (a subordinate official of the university) thought the incident sufficiently remarkable to be brought under the notice of the Vice-chancellor, by whom it was looked upon as of the greatest gravity, and an incident, which a century later would have been regarded with no other feeling than that of amusement, appeared to both the learned and the vulgar of Cambridge an event fraught with dismal portent." The new scientific outlook resulting from the discoveries of Galileo, Kepler and Descartes, while influencing the major seats of learning in Italy and Holland, had not as yet impressed Cambridge or Oxford.

In 1665, Newton had been driven from Cambridge by the plague, returning to Woolsthorpe where he remained until 1667, when he resumed his collegiate work. During these two years the youth made three of the greatest discoveries in the whole history of scientific thought, the Differential Calculus, the Composition of Light, and the Law of Gravitation. Newton's work in connection with the Differential Calculus, was more one of integrating the work done before him by Descartes, Wallis and Barrow, and the true Calculus was not discovered it is said until some seven years later. His supreme work rested in his discovery of the Law of Gravitation, set forth in his greatest work *Philos-*

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*Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Co., Rock Springs, Wyo.*

*ophial Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, commonly referred to as Newton's *Principia*. Voltaire, the French philosopher, said that the story that Newton's study of the Laws of Gravitation resulted from his seeing an apple fall from a tree, had foundation in fact and Newton's capacity for meditation, expressed in intensity and duration, is also said to have never been equalled. Where other scientists found concentration difficult, it was a readily obtainable condition with Newton. Getting his mind in complete control he would maintain a trance-like condition for many hours at a time. From these periods of intense concentration and achievement he would emerge irritable and depressed. The greater portion of the time so spent was concerned with problems of theology, history, alchemy and mysticism. While his genius rested in the field of mathematics and physics, these were neglected for the other things mentioned, from which nothing profound resulted.

At the age of twenty-four Newton's scientific genius was mature. Six months after his return to Cambridge he was elected a Minor Fellow, a few months later he became a Major Fellow, and on July 7, 1668, he was created a Master of Arts. Following the creation of a third telescope which was exhibited to the members of the Royal Society in 1671, the Bishop of Salisbury proposed Newton for membership, his election occurring on January 11, 1672. In a paper on light, sent to the Royal Society on February 6, 1672, Newton made a profound observation worth repeating. He said:

"For the best and safest method of philosophising seems to be, first to enquire diligently into the properties of things, and of establishing those properties by experiments, and then to proceed more slowly to hypotheses for the explanation of them."

When one considers the long years consumed in writing the Scriptures, the Greek and Roman classics, and in developing the permanent worthwhile things of the world, Newton's formula, particularly in the light of our recent hastily conceived new theories of economics, seems worth while.

Strange as it may seem the discoveries made by Newton which changed the thought of the world and upon which our modern science rests, seemed of little consequence to him. The science with which he was chiefly interested was chemistry, not in the modern sense but rather in the form of alchemy. He interested himself in the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life, and the transmutation of base into precious metals intrigued him. Theology was another interest, likewise history and geography. Engaged in a profession that then gave the heads of the church much concern, Newton retained his belief in a supreme being; that the ultimate cause of the movement of bodies rested

in the Will of God. Newton was, however, emphatically a Protestant, believing only in the authority of the Bible. When James II, who was an ardent Roman Catholic, tried to reinstate his church in England to the prejudice of the reigning Protestantism of the Church of England, Newton joined with the higher officers of Cambridge University in their protest, and in January, 1689 he took a seat in Parliament as one of two members sent up by the University. During his parliamentary career lasting a year he began to mix in society, meeting many aristocratic and political leaders. When the Parliament was dissolved Newton returned to Cambridge.

When Newton completed his great work the *Principia* and after spending a year in London, his nature underwent a complete change. He became restless, morose and dissatisfied. He sought a new way of life and friends busied themselves in his behalf. State offices were tendered him which he refused and he soon sank into a condition bordering on insanity. The loss of much valuable manuscript by a fire in his rooms perhaps contributed to his mental breakdown. Recovering from his illness Newton was made Warden of the Mint in March, 1696, an office which returned five or six hundred pounds a year, but which entailed grave responsibilities for three years during which recoinage was carried on. Wars and kingly extravagance had enormously increased the national budget and a general debasement of the currency existed. Counterfeiting and adulteration of the coin were so general that a piece of full value was rare. Newton carried out his task in a most successful way and in 1699 he was advanced from Warden to Master of the Mint. During this trying period he performed a task that staggered the scientific and mathematical world.

In June, 1696, John Bernoulli, challenged the world to solve two problems:

1. To find the curve connecting two points, at different heights and not in the same vertical line, along which a body acted upon only by gravity will fall in the shortest time.
2. To find the curve, having this same property, such that the two segments of a straight line, drawn through the curve from any given point will, when raised to any given power and added together, make the same sum.

Bernoulli had allowed six months for the solution. Newton received the problems on January 29, 1697, sending off both solutions the next day. Such was the genius of the man whose mother hoped to make a yeoman-farmer.

Newton never married, and shortly after his election to Parliament and removal to London he adopted a niece, Catherine Barton, and established her as his housekeeper. This girl, then age seven-



teen or eight years was a child of Newton's half-sister Hannah who married a clergyman named Barton. Newton, recognizing the superior intelligence of the girl, had arranged to educate her, and she grew into a beautiful and attractive woman, later marrying and giving birth to a daughter, the one who in turn married John Wallop, Lord Portsmouth, and the son of this marriage succeeded to the title of Earl of Portsmouth. Just a few years ago a Wyoming rancher named Wallop, was recalled to England to succeed to this Earldom and a seat in the British House of Lords. Catherine Barton was a social celebrity while occupying Newton's home, known to Dean Swift who, however, was quite unknown to the scientist. At a meeting of the Kit-Cat Club she was toasted as the most popular lady in London, while her uncle who had won immortal fame, was practically unknown to society.

In 1703, after serving a second short term in Parliament, Newton was elected President of the Royal Society, and was annually re-elected until his death. He was now sixty and had done little scientific work for twenty years. In April, 1705, Queen Anne bestowed a knighthood on Newton, the first English man of science to be so honored. In the same year he stood again for Parliament but was heavily defeated. Newton completed his *Principia* at the age of forty-two never thereafter seriously concerning himself with science or mathematics. That he should, in perfect physical health, remain scientifically unproductive for forty years is hard to understand. He held the firm conviction that science was relatively unimportant. He believed:

"That man was part of a Divine Scheme, and that the material universe was no more than the setting within which part of his eternal destiny was to be worked out. Investigations into the structure of this material setting, a knowledge of the laws that governed it, might throw light on the Creator. But such light could only be partial and indirect. Compared with other methods the scientific method of approach was laborious and extremely limited. The best method of all, of course, was the study of the revelations of His nature and purpose made by God himself, and communicated to us in the inspired writings of the Bible."

One of the great Newtonian controversies was that relating to his claim that the earth was flattened at the poles. Picard's famous measurement conducted in 1670 extended over but a short distance. Measurements were made through all France in 1684, 1701 and 1718, and a comparison of these studies seemed to show that the earth instead of being flattened at the poles, was shaped

like an egg and elongated at the poles. In 1735 the French Academy reopened the question and two expeditions were sent out, one to Lapland and the other to Peru. Both expeditions on their return reported unqualifiedly for the Newtonian physics. The French attitude toward Newton's physics was not one of hostility, on the other hand they merely sought to defend the Cartesian physics of Descartes. With the passing of the years the French scientific world had to admit that the Cartesian physics had been destroyed. Just as the physics of Descartes went down under those of Newton so did Newton's physics prove vulnerable with the passing of time. When Einstein published his theory of Relativity in 1915, a new set of concepts was raised up and it was found that space and time were not independent properties as set up by Newton, but were related, hence the term "Time is relative." It is out of further new scientific concepts that the world will make additional progress, and in due time much that now seems impossible of explanation will be cleared up.

Death, whose commands all must obey, came to the great scientist and mathematician between one and two o'clock, in the morning of March 20, 1727, his age 84 years, 3 months and 26 days. Midyear in 1724 his health became badly impaired. He suffered from stone, gout and inflammation of the lungs. Not long before his death he said of himself:

"I do not know what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of Truth lay all undiscovered before me."

His body lay in state until the fourth day of April, when it was laid among England's great in Westminster Abbey. The Lord High Chancellor of England, with dukes and earls, carried his remains to their last resting place. They were those who were honored rather than Isaac Newton.

## Automobiles in the United States

The United States has enough automobiles to take every man, woman and child for a comfortable ride at the same time, according to figures released by the Bureau of Public Roads.

The Bureau listed 29,485,680 automobiles in operation last year, with 1,085,422 trailers and 108,541 motorcycles. American automobiles used nearly twenty-one and a half billion gallons of gasoline in 1938, the average tax of four cents a gallon netting the various state governments \$771,764,000, and registration and inspection fees totalling \$388,285,000.

## Run of the Mine

### Are We on the Way Back?

No thoughtful person who attempts to keep informed relative to the nation's political situation, can fail to sense the extraordinary changes that have taken place within the past two months. Almost overnight the Congress of these United States has come to a realization that the political and economic program, that generally speaking has been carried on for nearly six years has become a proven failure, and that the responsibilities of 96 senators and 435 representatives to the people as a whole, transcend, even within the ranks of the majority party, any claim for obedience to the theories and demands of the Chief Executive and his personally selected corps of advisors.

Any attempt to review the present rapidly changing national situation should and must be entirely disassociated from the political parties, the political opposition, however motivated, expressed by the minority party without constructive effect, until it received substantial assistance from members of the majority party. As a matter of fact our national, and to a lesser extent our state and local government, has in recent years been conducted on a tri-party basis, even though the electorate restricted its ballots to the Republican and Democratic parties.

Under our American form of government, the voters of the nation are offered (let us ignore the lesser parties) two presumably definitely related entities from each party, between which they are asked to choose. The Republican party offers a candidate for the presidency and a party platform for consideration, and the Democratic party likewise offers its nominee for the presidency and a party platform. The voter is expected to decide which combination he prefers and to vote accordingly.

Party platforms are invariably prepared and made public before the candidates are chosen, and thereafter the candidate and his party's platform are presumed to be one and inseparable. Our readers will recall the definition once given a party platform by a wily politician who said, "party platforms are just railway passenger coach platforms, something to get on by but not to ride on." This definition may contain an element of wit but it can only be applied to a party platform, once given to a voter in return for his vote for a certain candidate, at the expense of common honesty.

Let it not be forgotten that until the past few weeks dominated the form of government, the "New Deal" was brought into power by the electorate. Not only the very few exceptions who ran on Republican tickets, were elected as either Republican or Democrats. The senior Senator from Nebraska, for example, while running for office on the Republican ticket has never acknowledged full allegiance to that party. In substance the bloc which has supported the "New Deal" policies of the Chief Executive and his inside corps of advisors are men who almost wholly departed from the principles laid down in their respective party platforms. The Democratic party has been given the lion's share of the credit for "New Deal" activities, even though a smaller though equally militant number of men elected on the Republican side have supported the same. The recent revolt could not have been made possible without the substantial support of men elected as Democrats.

The saving grace of a democracy, such as exists in the wider sense in Great Britain, its colonies (now independent), in France and in the United States, rests in the unwritten, even though expensive rule, that when a situation becomes sufficiently intolerable, the people invariably demand a change. This point long delayed, was reached in the closing weeks of the congress which adjourned on August 5th. When we consider the congressional upheaval which recently occurred, we must not lose sight of the fine courage displayed by the lesser number of senators and congressmen who from the beginning have voiced increasingly their support of our constitutional form of government and the carrying out of the principles laid down in their respective party platforms. The Wyoming senior senator courageously fought to preserve the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court, while his colleague, who is a persistent exponent of the so-called "truth in fabric" legislation, (a bill to prevent mixing inferior material with pure wool and selling the mixture as wool), did not hesitate to mix a considerable quantity of shoddy with the commands of the party platform which he ran on, when such served his purpose. Other extremes might be cited, two are sufficient.

In a growing sense over a period of years, the trend of government has been in the direction of improving the lot of the so-called "common man."



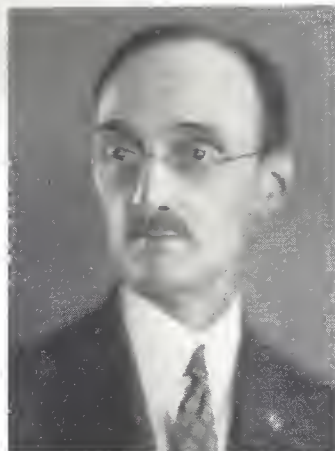
This is as it is, but in more recent years the trend is in regard to what the term "common man" is supposed to mean. When the theory of human rights first appeared in England, some time after the Norman invasion, the term "common man" was used to define the serf or *villain* as he was then called, a man who held no title to any part of the land, small, and who had no political rights; who in fact did not own his own land. More recently the term has been broadened to include the mental, moral and physical qualities of the lazy, dishonest and incompetent. This type of person, and they are legion, has been taught to believe that their government owes them, not food, clothing and shelter, but the same share of creature comforts, even luxuries, that are the reward of intelligent, industrious effort. This element has to a large extent sought and received the certificate of respectability accorded by membership in a labor union, whose motive power came from self-selected union leaders, whose real interest was in many cases that of creating for themselves an income without the necessity of hard work. The past few years has as a result given the world an exhibition of organized dues-paying people who live through government relief, and who have in the past few months shown the contumacious gall to strike against the government supporting them.

This condition cannot in the minds of the industrious element of America be looked upon as one wholly independent of the "New Deal" school of politics, on the other hand it has been largely created by the proponents of the non-elected third party that so long dominated congress. Speaking even more plainly, the people who made America and who keep its multitudinous industries moving, are now pretty much alive to that fact, and this awakened element includes honest labor employed on the farms, railroads, in the factories and in the mines, as well as the millions employed in smaller groups. The Governor of Wyoming, a ranchman by occupation, said in addressing the Wool Growers' Convention in Rock Springs, August 4th, that when business is bad and income fails, a man must cut his overhead if he is to survive. One has only to read the police court records in any town or city newspaper to learn that a substantial portion of those on government relief have no theory of cutting overhead, on the other hand they continue to occupy the highways and streets with dilapidated cars, operated without adequate lights or brakes, hauled up frequently for driving same while in a drunken condition. It is just such situations as those mentioned, plus a now strangling, yet still rising rate of taxation, with the tremendous army of office holders on the government's payrolls, that furnished the background for the many addresses

(made almost wholly by Democrats) delivered in Rock Springs before the Wool Growers' Convention. More than half of those attending as they sat in the Rialto theatre, would be classed by any judge, as men and women who knew what hard work and keeping down the overhead meant. The high point of governmental folly has been reached and it begins to look as though the nation is on the way back to sanity, and two major parties.

## Death of Mr. John Adrian Garcia

THERE died in Woodlawn Hospital, Chicago, August 11, 1939, Mr. John Adrian Garcia, who was perhaps the best known mine construction engineer in the coal industry of the United States. Some two weeks previous to Mr. Garcia's death, he suffered a fall on the stairway of his home in Chicago which resulted in a concussion of the brain that caused his death.



MR. JOHN A. GARCIA

Mr. Garcia was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 26, 1875, the son of a physician. He received his collegiate education in St. Louis University, thereafter entering the Missouri School of Mines, University of Missouri, where he received the degrees of B. S. in Mining Engineering and also that of E. M. A few years ago he was accorded the degree of Doctor of Engineering *honoris causa* by the University of Missouri. Mr. Garcia served as Chief Engineer of the Dering Coal Company and later as Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of The Brazil Block Coal Company, operating mines in several of the Illinois and Indiana coal fields, thereafter joining Mr. Andrews Allen, deceased, in the formation of the engineering firm of Allen and Garcia, Chicago.

This firm designed and constructed many of the most modern coal mines in the United States including the Kathleen Mine of the Union Colliery Company at Dowell, Illinois, the New Orient Mine for the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company in Franklin County, Illinois. Mr. Garcia's firm also did much work for the Russian and Japanese governments, between 1927 and 1930. The Reliance Mine and the new D. O. Clark Mine tipplers of The Union Pacific Coal Company were

built by the A. & G. Company, both fine examples of capable construction effort.

In the death of Mr. Garcia the writer lost an old and very dear friend, our business and social relations extending over a period of thirty-one years. Possessed of a keen, penetrating mind, "Jack," as he was known to his intimate friends, would pass on an involved situation with almost lightning rapidity, and in the old and less happy days when open lights, black powder and poor ventilation were much in vogue, he fought unremittingly for better and safer mining methods. While possessed of a rather frail physique, and a highly nervous temperament, John Garcia did not lack in physical courage, and he frequently put on the old and little tried Draeger helmet to join in exploration work after one of the many explosions occurring in that day. We recall very vividly joining Mr. Garcia and Duncan Madill in an exploration of Dering No. 18 Mine at West Frankfort in 1910, preparatory to its recovery from an eventful explosion that occurred the year previous.

Mr. Garcia left behind in his immediate family, Mrs. Garcia, a son, John A. Garcia, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Joseph P. McCarthy, of New York City. In his passing, a brilliant engineer, a good citizen and a loyal friend went to his reward.

## Death of Mr. Charles F. Richardson

IN the death of Mr. Charles F. Richardson in St. Luke's Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, on July 17, 1939, the coal industry lost a proven leader and the writer an old and valued friend.



MR. C. F. RICHARDSON

Mr. Richardson was born in Vermont on November 8, 1862, and after a period spent in the Lancaster, N. H., public schools, he found employment in the service of an eastern railroad, where he served in the capacity of locomotive fireman and locomotive engineer, later attaining the position of Road Foreman of Engines on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from which he was taken by Mr. L. F. Loree to serve the then recently merged Rock Island-Frisco Lines Motive Power Department.

Mr. Richardson was next advanced to the position of Fuel Agent of the Frisco Lines at St. Louis,

later transferred to Chicago, serving as Assistant to the General Superintendent of Motive Power of the Rock Island Railroad. In 1911 he was placed in charge of the mines of the West Kentucky Coal Company, a then weak and straggling property, with a fleet of barges and boats plying the lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Under Mr. Richardson's vigorous management the West Kentucky Coal Company became a power in the coal world, later absorbing the St. Bernard Coal Company, the then largest producing coal company south of the Ohio river.

Mr. Richardson was the possessor of all the qualities that the old New England stock is famous for, an untiring energy, an abounding thrift and the capacity to look ahead and to plan accordingly, traits all too few in this later day. The writer was privileged to know Mr. Richardson intimately, having worked with him for years, and we have no hesitation in saying that while he had no previous experience in coal mining, he proved to be the one man capable of lifting a weak, disorganized and insolvent property into power, influence and earning capacity.

Mr. Richardson left his wife, Marcia, to whom he was married September 2, 1885, a son, Herbert L. of Paducah, Kentucky, and a daughter Ellen, (Mrs. Clyde A. Clapp) of Baltimore, Maryland, and a host of friends to mourn his loss. His remains were interred at Sturgis, Kentucky, where he had labored for nearly a third of a century, thousands of friends and workmen attending the obsequies.

## The National Budget

IN presenting our national situation as we see it in the columns of the "Employees' Magazine" no element of partisanship is employed, on the other hand, like the overwhelming majority of the American people, we would be joyously happy to know that the various plans advanced by the party in power could be made to succeed. That they have not succeeded is borne out by the fact:

- (a) That numerous plans hastily and vociferously acclaimed as sovereign panaceas have been entirely abandoned and forgotten.
- (b) That many of the legislative enactments touted to cure abuses, have instead multiplied same, for example, the National Labor Relations Act, which has served to factionally divide organized labor, and to extend the mantle of legalized respectability to cover labor's internecine wars, including senseless jurisdictional strikes that have hamstrung recovery, extending to murder, arson and other crimes against the law. In the bituminous coal industry, the "Guffy" bill has cost the coal industry millions of money in taxes and other expenses with the per-



manent loss of millions of tons of output taken over by non-regulated competing fuels.

- (c) That after six years of experimentation the national expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1939, exceeded the national income by three and one-half billion dollars, with the unemployment situation apparently as remote from a solution as it ever was.

As has been repeatedly remarked, "Comparisons are always odious," but withal we cannot forbear quoting from a speech made by the Prime Minister of England, the Right Honorable Neville Chamberlain, to the British Parliament on May 12, 1938:

"Since I was a young man great improvements have been made in our social services. In those days there was no free education, old-age and widows' pensions, no health and unemployment insurance, no maternity and child welfare centres, no workingmen's compensation. The material conditions of the working people then were much harder than they are today, and their opportunities for recreation and amusement were much more restricted than they are in these days; and, indeed, most of them had little leisure from toil to amuse themselves at all.

"So, looking back, I see great improvements; but what strikes me is this—if you put all these things together, *they constitute a veritable revolution in our social life but it has been carried through without upsetting the Constitution, without violence or doing serious damage to any section of the community; and that is a striking testimony to the value of our democratic system.*

"We in this country dislike violent changes, yet although we may be slower in making these changes than if we were more highly organized, *our progress is steady and continuous, and each step is firmly consolidated before the next step is taken.*"

We may or may not like the British way of doing things, but the fact remains that they are organizing the greatest war defense machine in the world, they are practically without an unemployment problem, and their budget is balanced.

## How Badly Does Labor Need Jobs?

THE whole American political, economic and union labor structure just recently passed through an upheaval incident to first, increasing the hours of work of certain WPA workers and, in addition, cutting off the WPA lists several thousands of people who apparently had accepted WPA employment as a career. In some areas, particularly in the vicinity of Minneapolis, Minnesota, violent strikes with loss of life were staged, the radical element participating in same overlooking the fact, as was suggested by the President of the United States, "a man could not strike against his gov-

ernment." The situation was quickly composed and the more intelligent labor leaders recognized the justice of the amended WPA law passed by Congress.

This brings us to our immediate situation, that is what to do with the young men who conduct tedious and painful campaigns to get on The Union Pacific Coal Company's payroll, then yield, in many instances rather quickly thereafter, to a desire to seek new pastures and presumably new jobs.

During the first half of the year 1939, we had 76 voluntary separations from our mine payroll, 64 of these 76 men under 35 years of age. Herewith the number of men within the age group shown who elected to leave our service:

Age	Number Leaving
Under 20 years	2
20 to 25 years	27
25 to 29 years	26
30 to 34 years	9
35 to 39 years	3
40 to 44 years	3
45 to 49 years	1
50 to 54 years	3
55 to 59 years	1
60 to 64 years	1
65 and over	0
Total	76

In addition to the 76 voluntary separations shown, 5 men died (not from accidents), 5 were dismissed and 4 were pensioned due to age and physical disability.

Many of the young men leaving are inspired wholly by wanderlust, which is well evidenced by the fact that after they have knocked around a few weeks and spent what they saved, they come back pleading for re-employment. There is still room for more careful thinking in the labor world.

## The Explosive Hazard of Coal Dust

ON the night of July 26th the Valmont power plant located near Boulder, Colorado, owned by the Public Service Company of Colorado, suffered a very serious explosion in its coal pulverizing plant.

The explosion occurred at 10:32 P. M. when Benjamin J. Groothius, age 60, mill operator and Gerald E. Shontz, 47, shift operator, were pulverizing lignite coal for use in the power plant boilers. The first blast is reported as having blown out the entire temporary east wall of the new section of the millhouse, causing other damage to the building and filtration system, Mr. Groothius suffering injuries from which he died, Mr. Shontz suffering severe but not fatal burns, the exact cause of the explosion not determined but attributed to spontaneous combustion.

The pulverization of coal for use in boilers is now becoming so common as to be almost universal, but the fact remains that finely pulverized coal, whether located in a millhouse, boiler furnace, or a coal mine, is highly explosive and definitely hazardous. In the case of individual ball mills, where the fine coal is moved directly to the furnace, the danger is restricted to furnace explosions due to poor ignition when lighting up. Where coal is pulverized in a separate plant as at Valmont, any accumulation of pulverized or unpulverized coal that is allowed to stand sufficiently long enough to ignite spontaneously makes an extra hazard, and it is needless to say that an open light or defective wiring existing in or about a pulverizing mill, represents an extraordinary hazard. It should always be borne in mind that finely pulverized coal dust is as fully explosive and more vicious in its effect, than either mine gas or natural or artificial gas used for illumination and heating.

### The Union Pacific Historical Collection at Omaha

THE Historical collection maintained in the general office building of the Union Pacific Railroad, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, has been expanded and enlarged through the medium of additional room provided on the first floor of the general office building, and the numerous exhibits have been placed in charge of Mrs. Ruth Cultra Hamilton, widow of Mr. Edwin A. Hamilton, for many years a passenger train conductor and later Courtesy Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The museum in its new and enlarged quarters was formally opened to the public Tuesday, Aug. 8th and will be kept open for the public from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily except Sunday, evening parties to be cared for by special arrangement.

The historical museum which has been in existence for a number of years on a lesser scale, contains thousands of interesting and valuable exhibits, all of which relate to the building of the Union Pacific Railroad and development of the country it serves. President W. M. Jeffers cordially invites all employes of the Railroad and related Companies, their families and friends to visit the museum at any time convenient to them.

### Illinois Mining Law Now Requires First Aid Training

WHEN seeking employment in the coal mines of Illinois are required to obtain certificates of competency and qualification from the State Department of Mines and Minerals. These certificates, heretofore issued have been of very little importance, no particular requirement exacted in

order that same may be secured.

The last Illinois legislature, however, created a 42-Mine Examiners' Board in place of the previous four member board. This board will have 14 State Mine Inspectors and 28 coal miners, from the 14 mining districts, one inspector and two miners representing each district. Hereafter all applicants for miner's face papers must produce evidence they have had the necessary first aid training, and the Department of Mines and Minerals will advise all persons seeking State certificates regarding this requirement, and will assist them in every way to obtain the necessary training. The action of the Illinois legislature should represent a substantial step toward increased mine safety.

### Is Church Membership Shrinking?

FROM time to time the newspapers and magazines comment on the status of church membership, certain writers alleging that the Christian religion was slipping, numerically at least, others contending it was holding its own, with the more optimistic element claiming gains.

The membership in the leading American churches was recently compiled and a comparison established between membership reported in 1916 and in 1939, with the following results:

Church	1916 membership*	1939 membership†	Per cent gain
Baptist .....	7,153,313	10,519,288	47
Presby & Ref'd .....	2,811,797	3,825,420	36
Roman Catholic .....	15,721,815	21,322,688	34
Lutheran .....	3,445,883	4,624,713	34
Congregational .....	950,317	1,131,863	33
Episcopal .....	1,480,898	1,942,322	31
Disciples of Christ .....	1,226,028	1,597,779	30
Methodist .....	7,166,815	9,126,321	27

\* From Federal government figures.

† From the Yearbook of American Churches.

The statement is interesting from the standpoint of showing the real strength of the respective churches as well as per cent increase in growth in membership during the twenty-three year period. By and large, the church seems to be more than holding its own, at least numerically.

### Anent the Slot Machine

THE nickel, dime and quarter slot machine, sometimes referred to as "one armed bandits" seem to be meeting with discouragement in many quarters.

Some weeks ago the Attorney General of Utah expressed an adverse opinion, and in the city of Denver, the Manager of Safety gave orders to



to locate all slot machines found in clubs and thereafter destroy same.

The Wyoming Eagle in its issue of August 8th, carried the following item of news—good news:

'Sundance, August 7.—Troed Pearson, of H. It was fined \$300 in Judge Hsley's court on the charge of possession of a slot machine in his place of business.

"Bob Coker and James Knapp, who had been charged with breaking and entering the Pearson saloon at Hulett, were paroled to the custody of the sheriff.

"The sheriff's and county attorney offices issued a warning that all slot machines must go and that if found they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

### Earnings Per Hour

THE bituminous coal industry has been operating on a 35-hour week—seven hours, five days—since 1934. The average hourly earnings of bituminous coal miners, according to the latest published reports of the United States Bureau of Statistics, is 88.3 cents.

The average net earnings for all mine employees, The Union Pacific Coal Company, was for the year 1938, \$1.015 per hour, or nearly 15 per cent above the national average. It is further interesting to note that for the first half of 1939, the payment of bonuses to Duckbill crews when spread over all men so employed represented an increase of \$.261 per shift.

### Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

THE Tatung coal mines in North China, according to a new survey made on behalf of the Ministry of Industry in the Mengkiang government, have deposits of forty billion tons (40,000,000,000), the quality claimed to be equal to the best in the world, according to analyses made. Production has ranged from five hundred to one thousand tons a day, but five new machines have just been installed which will make it possible for the Tatung Mine alone to produce five thousand tons daily.

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company has leased its properties to a Cleveland, Ohio, concern. Coal Mine Management, Inc., Miss Josephine Roche, retiring from its active management, though still retaining her interest.

As has been customary for 101 these many years, the Company mines were inspected from a Safety standpoint by Mr. Chas. H. Pullen during August. Mr. Pullen is a Safety Engineer for the Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company, one of the large producers of Illinois.

The annual Labor Day celebration will be held in Rock Springs on September 4th, upon which

occasion First Aid contests will be held, open to Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Men's Teams. Mr. W. H. Walsh, former State Coal Mine Inspector, will be Chairman of arrangements. He reports the entries are coming in nicely. Cash awards, loving cups, and individual pins will be distributed to the successful ones.

France maintains three mining colleges, one each at St. Etienne, Nancy and Paris. Besides graduates of these schools, a few graduates from the Central School of Arts or the Polytechnic School are given employment as Mine Managers or Engineers, most of the latter, however, having taken a graduate course at one of the three mining schools. Students are selected for admission by competitive examination, some 30 to 40 being admitted to each school annually, although they have a much larger number of applications.

Rear Admiral Byrd discovered a seam of lignite coal in the Antarctic, sufficient, he thinks, to supply the United States for 100 years or more; the seam, he reports, being exposed along the slope of a high mountain range, and of poor quality, evidently not worth importing.

At the annual fall meeting, November 10th, of the Illinois Mining Institute, the Honorary Life Memberships unanimously granted to Thomas Moses, Vice President, U. S. Steel Corporation of Delaware, formerly President of the H. C. Frick Coal Company, and to Eugene McAuliffe, President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, Omaha, Nebraska, will be presented in proper manner.

### "Isms"

Are you confused about the "isms"? Maybe these definitions will help.

Socialism—You have two cows. Give one to your neighbor.

Communism—You have two cows. Give both to government. The government gives you milk.

Fascism—You have two cows. Give milk to government. Government sells it.

Naziism—Government shoots you and takes cows.

New Dealism—Government shoots one cow, milks the other and pours milk down sink.

Capitalism—You sell one cow and buy a bull.

Townsendism—Milk both cows and feed them the milk.

Anarchism—Keep cows. Shoot government. Steal another cow.

Negroism—You have no cows in the first place.

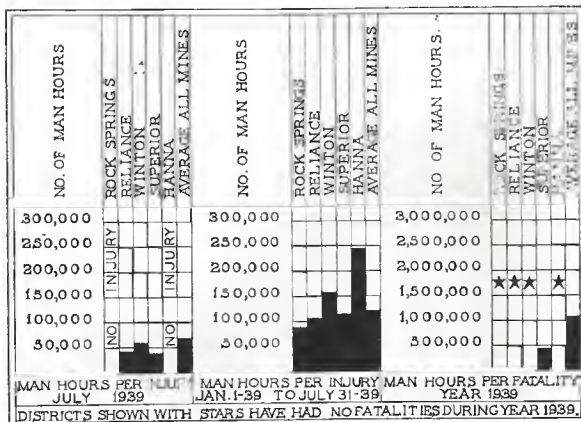
Conservatism—Embalm the cows. Freeze milk.

—from The Witness.

"Making love," says a handsome grocery clerk who is popular with the girls, "is like making pie. All you need is a lot of crust and some applesauce."

# Make It Safe

## July Accident Graph



JULY was certainly a disastrous month for safety—*one* fatal and three serious injuries. This is a bad start for the second half of the year. All of these were simple injuries and should make us realize how easy it is to get hurt and that our work should be done in a safe, workmanlike manner. Maybe our good record caused us to let up somewhat in our safety efforts. But whatever the reason, it is up to everyone to help stop these accidents.

Hanna now leads the districts in man hours per injury. Winton, which had its second injury of the year, slipped back into second place. Superior, Reliance and Rock Springs follow in the order named. We are still ahead of last year, but the difference is getting smaller. A little more thoughtfulness will help maintain this difference. *Are you willing to do your part?*

## LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

Place	JULY, 1939	Man Hours
	Man Hours	Injuries Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4...	18,088	0 No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8...	26,635	0 No Injury
Rock Springs Outside...	14,708	0 No Injury
Total.....	59,431	0 No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	21,126	0 No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	14,434	1 14,434
Reliance Outside.....	8,575	0 No Injury
Total.....	44,135	1 44,135
Winton No. 1.....	20,867	0 No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½...	22,029	1 22,029
Winton Outside.....	9,324	0 No Injury
Total.....	52,220	1 52,220

Superior "C".....	20,083	0 No Injury
Superior "D".....	18,914	0 No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark...	29,918	2 14,959
Superior Outside.....	15,505	0 No Injury
Total.....	84,420	2 42,210
Hanna No. 4.....	20,384	0 No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	13,431	0 No Injury
Total.....	33,815	0 No Injury
All Districts, 1939....	274,021	4 68,505
All Districts, 1938...	233,773	1 233,773

## LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1939

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	145,614	1	145,614
Rock Springs No. 8.	217,434	4	54,359
Rock Springs Outside	106,011	0	No Injury
Total.....	469,059	5	93,812
Reliance No. 1.....	156,975	1	156,975
Reliance No. 7.....	99,148	2	49,574
Reliance Outside....	61,229	0	No Injury
Total.....	317,352	3	105,784
Winton No. 1.....	124,677	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½.	132,202	2	66,101
Winton Outside.....	56,637	0	No Injury
Total.....	313,516	2	156,758
Superior "C".....	106,008	1	106,008
Superior "D".....	98,196	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	162,330	3	54,110
Superior Outside....	91,861	0	No Injury
Total.....	458,395	4	114,599
Hanna No. 4.....	163,191	1	163,191
Hanna Outside.....	85,915	0	No Injury
Total.....	249,106	1	249,106
All Districts, 1939...	1,807,428	15	120,495
All Districts, 1938...	1,636,845	17	96,285

## July Injuries

CARL HUGHES, *American, age 26, married, rope rider, Section No. 1, Reliance No. 7 Mine.* Compression of body of eleventh dorsal vertebra.

The hoist sits in a crosscut just below the uppermost entry on the slope. The rope goes around a sheave which is about 150 feet above this entry. The sheave is held by a large



## July Safety Awards

HF monthly safety meetings for July were held at Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance, Hanna and Superior on August 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 7th, respectively.

Seven mines were eligible to participate in the drawing for cash awards and five were eligible to participate in the drawing for suit awards.

Reliance No. 7 mine, Winton No. 7½ mine and Superior D. O. Clark mine were ineligible to receive any cash awards due to injuries occurring in these mines during the month of July.

The attendance at all the districts was very good. Moving pictures were shown at all the meet-

ings, with the exception of Hanna.

At the Reliance meeting, we were fortunate to have with us Mr. E. L. Fries, General Purchasing Agent for the Union Pacific Railroad. He gave a very interesting speech about railroading in the past, as compared with the present.

Mr. Bayless, following Mr. Fries, gave a resume of the severity of accidents suffered during July, ending with the hope that each and every one would be more alert towards his safety in the future.

Mr. Pryde spoke at the Superior meeting.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 Each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Charles Mlinar	Sam Milosovich	Pete Swizek	Alfred Russell
Rock Springs No. 8	Americo Onisto	Gus Dagres	Joe Bogatoj	Angus Hatt
Reliance No. 1	Harry Wolf	Sam Tolzi	Pete Grohar	A. L. Zeiher
Winton No. 1	John Wilkes	Tom Rudelich	Chris. Kuncheff	Sylvester Tynsky
Superior "C"	Chas. Murto	David Bertagnolli	T. E. Blackwell	Clifford Anderson
Superior "D"	James Maki	Andrew Moretti	Spero Mazane	Daniel Gardner
Hanna No. 4	Richard Wales	Waino Williams	Oscar Owens	Gus Collins
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$105</b>	<b>\$70</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$70</b>

Suits of clothes awarded: Joe Dolinar, Rock Springs No. 4; Joe Dominiski, Reliance No. 1; William Seneshale, Winton No. 1; Joe Marchetti, Superior "D" Mine; and Charles Mellor, Hanna No. 4

Mine.

Reliance No. 7 Mine, Winton Nos. 3 & 7½ Mine, and Superior D. O. Clark Mine were ineligible to participate.

snubbing prop and, as a safety precaution, an additional snubbing prop is set between the two ropes directly in front of the sheave.

The rope rider was coming up on an empty trip which was the second hoisted since starting time. Apparently the sheave prop broke when the previous loaded trip was landed and, as the empty trip was being hoisted, the rope cut through the safety prop. When the trip was about even with the hoist the safety prop was completely sawed through, and the trip started back. The trip rider, who tried to ring the bell, fell into the trip and was carried down the slope in the empty trip, which derailed at the landing.

It is hard to understand how a snubbing prop could break and the rope cut completely through another prop without the hoistman's knowing it.

DANA J. POWELL, *American, age 25, married, Joy operator, Section No. 12, Superior D. O. Clark Mine. FATAL.*

Dana was cleaning out a round cut in the slope and right rib. The place was nearly cleaned, and the machine was finishing near the right-hand rib. Dana was in the act of moving the Joy machine back toward the car, apparently not noticing how close he was to the rib. He was squeezed between the Joy and the rib.

KENNETH MEYERS, *American, age 25, married, rope rider, Section No. 12, D. O. Clark Mine, Superior. Fracture of distal end of radius—left wrist.*

Two loaded cars had been derailed, going into a slant off the No. 9 seam slope, just as the day shift ended. Members of the night shift were rerailing these cars. The end car and the rear two wheels of the rope car had been put on the track, and Meyers had the jack under the front end of the rope car. The jack slipped and the car pulled toward the rib. As Meyers was working the jack he had his hand on the car and, when the jack slipped and the car pulled toward the rib, his arm was caught between the car and the rib.

FRANK JACKSON, *American, age 24, married, Duck-bill operator, Section No. 5, Winton No. 7½ Mine. Fracture of fourth lumbar and fracture of lateral processes of first, second, third and fourth lumbar vertebrae.*

This crew was pulling the chain pillars and the room stumps above the entry. The side drive at the entry broke and was replaced with two swivels. When the pan line was pulled into place, a prop which was too near one of the upper swivels would not allow the pan line to move. Frank was knocking out this prop when a slab of coal broke off the rib and struck him in the back.

# Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1939

THE second half of the year started very poorly. Three sections were dropped from the "No Injury" column because of four injuries being charged against the safety record during July. There are now thirteen sections having one injury each, and one with two injuries. The gain over last year in man hours per injury decreased considerably during July, and the trend of the accident record is not very commendable.

If the accidents are to be stopped it will be up

to each individual in all sections to take account of himself; to see where he, as an individual, can make his work safer for himself and for the other members of the crew.

A safety record such as is shown for July is certainly a challenge to all of us—one fatality and three serious injuries. The answer can only be that every man will work safer. GIVE MORE THOUGHT TO EVERY JOB AND THERE WILL BE LESS SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

## UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. W. B. Rae.....	Hanna	4, Section 1	21,623	0	No Injury
2. Frank Hearne.....	Hanna	4, Section 2	21,056	0	No Injury
3. John Traeger.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	18,354	0	No Injury
4. John Sorbie.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 4	17,787	0	No Injury
5. DeForest Nielson.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 7	17,731	0	No Injury
6. H. Krichbaum.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 2	17,374	0	No Injury
7. John Bastalich.....	Reliance	7, Section 5	16,926	0	No Injury
8. Alfred Russell.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 5	16,814	0	No Injury
9. Anton Zupence.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	16,779	0	No Injury
10. Chas. Gregory.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 6	16,765	0	No Injury
11. Ben Cook.....	Hanna	4, Section 3	16,737	0	No Injury
12. Clyde Rock.....	Superior	C, Section 5	16,653	0	No Injury
13. Leslie Low.....	Superior	D, Section 2	16,450	0	No Injury
14. Carl A. Kansala.....	Superior	C, Section 2	16,429	0	No Injury
15. Wm. Lahti.....	Superior	D, Section 1	16,408	0	No Injury
16. Dan Gardner.....	Superior	D, Section 3	16,380	0	No Injury
17. Wm. S. Fox.....	Superior	C, Section 3	16,352	0	No Injury
18. Richard Haag.....	Superior	D, Section 4	16,331	0	No Injury
19. Ben Caine.....	Superior	D, Section 5	16,317	0	No Injury
20. Anthony B. Dixon.....	Superior	D, Section 6	16,310	0	No Injury
21. Clifford Anderson.....	Superior	C, Section 4	16,282	0	No Injury
22. Geo. L. Addy.....	Sup. D. O. Clark	Section 1	16,100	0	No Injury
23. Harvey Fearn.....	Reliance	7, Section 4	16,093	0	No Injury
24. Adam Flockhart.....	Superior	C, Section 1	16,079	0	No Injury
25. Joe Jones.....	Hanna	4, Section 4	16,072	0	No Injury
26. Lester Williams.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 8	15,764	0	No Injury
27. John Krppan.....	Winton	1, Section 8	15,603	0	No Injury
28. Reynold Bluhm.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 4	15,526	0	No Injury
29. Pete Marinoff.....	Winton	1, Section 5	15,484	0	No Injury
30. John Peternell.....	Winton	1, Section 3	15,463	0	No Injury
31. Jack Reese.....	Reliance	7, Section 2	15,344	0	No Injury
32. George Harris.....	Winton	1, Section 7	15,309	0	No Injury
33. Arthur Jeanselme.....	Winton	1, Section 4	15,288	0	No Injury
34. Andrew Spence.....	Winton 3 & 7½	Section 1	15,281	0	No Injury
35. Thos. Overy, Jr.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 13	15,176	0	No Injury
36. Sylvester Tynsky.....	Winton	1, Section 6	15,134	0	No Injury
37. James Hearne.....	Hanna	4, Section 7	15,057	0	No Injury
38. James Harrison.....	Hanna	4, Section 8	15,057	0	No Injury



39.	Wille Henry.....	Winton	1,	Section 1	14,826	0	No Injury
	M. Strannigan.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 3	14,756	0	No Injury
	Ed. While.....	Hanna	4,	Section 5	14,546	0	No Injury
	Julius Reuter.....	Reliance	1,	Section 9	14,525	0	No Injury
	Gas Collins.....	Hanna	4,	Section 9	13,965	0	No Injury
	John V. Knoll.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 4	13,930	0	No Injury
	Sam Canestrini.....	Reliance	1,	Section 4	13,923	0	No Injury
	George Wales.....	Hanna	4,	Section 6	13,888	0	No Injury
	Chas. Kampsi.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 7	13,888	0	No Injury
	John Zupence.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	13,769	0	No Injury
	Joe Botero.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 10	13,720	0	No Injury
	Robert Maxwell.....	Reliance	1,	Section 3	13,370	0	No Injury
	Richard Arkle.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 2	13,349	0	No Injury
	John Valco.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 9	13,258	0	No Injury
	Nestor Mattonen.....	Winton	1,	Section 9	13,209	0	No Injury
	Sam Evans.....	Reliance	1,	Section 7	13,195	0	No Injury
	Frank Silovich.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	13,195	0	No Injury
	Geo. Blacker.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 14	13,132	0	No Injury
	Shadow Backskey.....	Reliance	1,	Section 5	12,985	0	No Injury
	Milan Painovich.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	12,929	0	No Injury
	R. C. Bailey.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 11	12,642	0	No Injury
	W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance	1,	Section 6	12,628	0	No Injury
	Matt Marshall.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	12,593	0	No Injury
	Thos. Whalen.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 10	12,572	0	No Injury
	H. G. Thomas.....	Reliance	1,	Section 10	12,481	0	No Injury
	George Sprowell.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 7	12,180	0	No Injury
	David Wilde.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	12,054	0	No Injury
	A. L. Zeiher.....	Reliance	1,	Section 14	12,040	0	No Injury
	Dominic Martin.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 8	11,970	0	No Injury
	Basil Winiski.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 5	11,795	0	No Injury
	Frank Berardi.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 8	11,718	0	No Injury
	Marlin Hall.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 9	11,697	0	No Injury
	Roy Huber.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 4	11,550	0	No Injury
	Ed. Overy, Sr.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 6	11,543	0	No Injury
	Hugh McLeod.....	Reliance	7,	Section 6	11,515	0	No Injury
	Paul B. Cox.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 11	11,067	0	No Injury
	Evan Thomas.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	11,053	0	No Injury
	Chas. Grosso.....	Reliance	1,	Section 1	10,444	0	No Injury
	.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 3	10,017	0	No Injury
	Wm. Benson.....	Reliance	1,	Section 8	9,996	0	No Injury
	Alex Easton.....	Reliance	1,	Section 2	9,387	0	No Injury
	Harry Faddis.....	Reliance	1,	Section 11	7,994	0	No Injury
	.....	Superior	C,	Section 7	6,783	0	No Injury
	H. A. Wylam.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 14	4,837	0	No Injury
	.....	Winton	1,	Section 2	4,361	0	No Injury
	M. J. Duzik.....	Reliance	7,	Section 3	4,137	0	No Injury
	.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 13	3,710	0	No Injury
	.....	Reliance	7,	Section 8	3,626	0	No Injury
	Pete Edwards.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 6	1,673	0	No Injury
	R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	34,356	1	34,356
	Chester McTee.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 9	18,221	1	18,221
	L. Rock.....	Superior	C,	Section 6	17,430	1	17,430
	F. L. Gordon.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 3	17,248	1	17,248
	B. W. Grove.....	Reliance	7,	Section 7	16,128	1	16,128

93.	Robert Stewart.....	Reliance	7,	Section 1	15,379	1	15 379
94.	Thos. Rimmer.....	Hanna	4,	Section 10	15,190	1	15,190
95.	Pete Glavata.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	15,085	1	15,085
96.	Angus Hatt.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	14,518	1	14,518
97.	John Cukale.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	14,056	1	14,056
98.	Homer Grove.....	Reliance	1,	Section 12	14,007	1	14,007
99.	James Herd.....	Winton 3 & 7½	2,	Section 2	13,629	1	13,629
100.	Lawrence Welsh.....	Winton 3 & 7½	2,	Section 5	9,415	1	9,415
101.	Wm. T. Sharp.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 12	11,004	2	5,502

## OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. Thos. Foster.....	Rock Springs	106,011	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward.....	Superior	91,861	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	85,915	0	No Injury
4. William Telck.....	Reliance	61,229	0	No Injury
5. R. W. Fowkes.....	Winton	56,637	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1939.....		1,807,428	15	120,495
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938.....		1,636,845	17	96,285

## Keep Your Name Off This List

THE following men, on account of their having sustained a lost-time injury during the period January 1 to July 31, 1939, are ineligible to participate in the drawing for the grand prize, an automobile to be awarded at the close of the year 1939.

Enrico Bergamo, Rock Springs  
 Albino Brugnara, Rock Springs  
 Joe Faigl, Rock Springs  
 Attilio Pedri, Rock Springs  
 John Titmus, Rock Springs  
 William Foote, Reliance  
 Carl Hughes, Reliance  
 Mike Kokas, Reliance  
 Frank Jackson, Winton  
 Arthur J. Tirre, Winton  
 Edward Hanking, Superior  
 Kenneth Meyers, Superior  
 Milutin Y. Shepanovich, Superior  
 Howard B. Rodda, Hanna.

Winton No. 7½..... 24  
 Superior "C"..... 76  
 Superior "D"..... 266  
 Superior D. O. Clark..... —  
 Hanna No. 4..... 101

Outside Employees  
Calendar Days

Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple..... 3,198  
 Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple..... 1,778  
 Reliance Tipple..... 1,614  
 Winton Tipple..... 3,398  
 Superior "C" Tipple..... 404  
 Superior "D" Tipple..... 852  
 Superior D. O. Clark Tipple..... 551  
 Hanna No. 4 Tipple..... 626

General Outside  
Employees  
Calendar Days

Rock Springs..... 2,510  
 Reliance..... 467  
 Winton..... 2,995  
 Superior..... 3,267  
 Hanna..... 1,370

## STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS. OR MINES. SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME INJURY

FIGURES TO JULY 31, 1939

Underground  
Employees  
Calendar Days

Rock Springs No. 4..... 101  
 Rock Springs No. 8..... 66  
 Reliance No. 1..... 145  
 Reliance No. 7..... 28  
 Winton No. 1..... 276  
 Winton No. 3..... 1,086

Did you know that the New York City Police department now uses several German Shepherd dogs on certain beats to assist patrolmen? Each dog wears a leather muzzle with a hard end with which he can easily knock a man down if he tries to escape. The patrolman simply sends the dog into dark alleys, heavily shrubbed highways, or into yards if he suspects prowlers, while he stays on the street. If the dog corrals a burglar or prowler he stands guard over him, growling audibly until his pal patrolman can come and get his man.



## Poetry for September

OUR selections of poetry for September were abstracted from "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," consisting of old heroic ballads, songs, etc., by Thomas Percy, Lord Bishop of Dromore, Ireland. Thomas Percy was born at Bridgnorth, England, on April 13, 1729, dying September 30, 1811. Percy studied at Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1753 he became vicar of Easton Maudit, Northamptonshire, and in 1756 rector of Wilby in the same county. Later he was made domestic chaplain to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland. In 1778 he was made dean of Carlisle, and bishop of Dromore, Ireland, in 1782. The "Reliques" first published in 1765, was based on an old manuscript collection of poetry, rescued by Percy in Humphrey Pitt's house in Shifnal, Shropshire, from the hands of a housemaid who was about to light a fire with it. The old ballads sing of love and chivalry, of combat and the chase. Our first selection deals with a pair of lovers reunited just in time:

### "THE FRIAR OF ORDERS GRAY"

"It was a friar of orders gray  
Walkt forth to tell his beads;  
And he met with a lady faire  
Clad in a pilgrime's weedes.

"Now Christ thee save thou reverend friar,  
I pray thee tell to me,  
If ever at yon holy shrine  
My true love thou didst see.

"And how should I know your true love  
From many another one?  
O by his cockle hat, and staff,  
And by his sandal shoone.

"But chiefly by his face and mien,  
That were so fair to view;  
His flaxen locks that sweetly curl'd,  
And eyne of lovely blue.

"O lady, he is dead and gone!  
Lady, he's dead and gone!  
And at his head a green grass turfe,  
And at his heels a stone.

"Within these holy cloysters long  
He languisht, and he dyed,  
Lamenting of a ladyes love,  
And 'playning of her pride.

"Here bore him barefac'd on his bier  
Six proper youths and tall,  
And many a tear bedew'd his grave  
Within yon kirk-yard wall.

"And art thou dead, thou gentle youth!  
And are thou dead and gone!

And didst thou dye for love of me!  
Break, cruel heart of stone!

"O weep not, lady, weep not soe;  
Some ghostly comfort seek:  
Let not vain sorrow rive thy heart,  
No teares bedew thy cheek.

"O do not, do not, holy friar,  
My sorrow now reprove;  
For I have lost the sweetest youth,  
That e'er wan ladyes love.

"And nowe, alas! for thy sad losse,  
I'll evermore weep and sigh;  
For thee I only wisht to live,  
For thee I wish to dye.

"Weep no more, lady, weep no more,  
Thy sorrowe is in vaine;  
For violets pluckt the sweetest showers  
Will ne'er make grow againe.

"Our joyes as winged dreams doe flye,  
Why then should sorrow last?  
Since grief but aggravates thy losse,  
Grieve not for what is past.

"O say not soe, thou holy friar;  
I pray thee, say not soe:  
For since my true-love dyed for mee,  
'Tis meet my tears should flow.

"And will he ne'er come again?  
Will he ne'er come again?  
Ah! no, he is dead and laid in his grave,  
For ever to remain.

"His cheek was redder than the rose;  
The comliest youth was he!—  
But he is dead and laid in his grave:  
Alas, and woe is me!

"Sigh no more, lady, sigh no more,  
Men were deceivers ever:  
One foot on sea and one on land,  
To one thing constant never.

"Hadst thou been fond, he had been false,  
And left thee sad and heavy;  
For young men ever were fickle found,  
Since summer trees were leafy.

"Now say not so, thou holy friar,  
I pray thee say not soe;  
My love he had the truest heart:  
O he was ever true!

"And art thou dead, thou much-lov'd youth,  
And didst thou dye for me?

Then farewell home; for ever-more  
A pilgrim I will bee.

"But first upon my true-love's grave  
My weary limbs I'll lay,  
And thrice I'll kiss the green-grass turf,  
That wraps his breathless clay.

"Yet stay, fair lady; rest awhile  
Beneath this cloyster wall:  
See through the hawthorn blows the cold wind,  
And drizzly rain doth fall.

"O stay me not, thou holy friar;  
O stay me not, I pray;  
No drizzly rain that falls on me,  
Can wash my fault away.

"Yet stay, fair lady, turn again,  
And dry those pearly tears;  
For see beneath this gown of gray  
Thy owne true-love appears.

"Here forc'd by grief, and hopeless love,  
These holy weeds I sought;  
And here amid these lonely walls  
To end my days I thought.

"But haply for my year of grace<sup>1</sup>  
Is not yet past away,  
Might I still hope to win thy love,  
No longer would I stay.

"Now farewell grief, and welcome joy  
Once more unto my heart;  
For since I have found thee, lovely youth,  
We never more will part."

<sup>1</sup>The year of probation, or noviciate

Our second selection purports to recount the love affairs of Gilderoy a famous Scotch robber who was hung at Edinburgh:

#### "GILDEROY"

"Gilderoy was a bonnie boy.  
Had roses tull his shoone.  
His stockings were of silken soy.  
Wi' garters hanging doune:  
It was, I weene, a comelie sight.  
To see sae trim a hoy;  
He was my joy and hearts delight.  
My handsome Gilderoy.

"Oh! sike twa charming een he had,  
A breath as sweet as rose,  
He never ware a Highland plaid,  
But costly silken clothes;  
He gain'd the luve of ladies gay,  
Nane eir tull him was coy,  
Ah! wae is mee! I mourn the day,  
For my dear Gilderoy.

"My Gilderoy and I were born  
Baith in one toun together,  
We scant were seven years befor  
We gan to luve each other;  
Our dadies and our mammies thay  
Were fill'd wi' mickle joy,  
To think upon the bridal day,  
Twixt me and Gilderoy.

"For Gilderoy that luve of mine,  
Gude faith, I freely bought  
A wedding sark of holland fine,  
Wi' silken flowers wrought:  
And he gied me a wedding ring,  
Which I receiv'd wi' joy,  
Nae lad nor lassie eir could sing.  
Like me and Gilderoy.

"Wi' mickle joy we spent our prime,  
Till we were baith sixteen.  
And aft we past the langsome time,  
Among the leaves sae green;  
Aft on the banks we'd sit us thair,  
And sweetly kiss and toy.  
Wi' garlands gay wad deck my hair  
My handsome Gilderoy

"Oh! that he still had been content.  
Wi' me to lead his life,  
But, ah! his manfu' heart was bent,  
To stir in feates of strife:  
And he in many a venturous deed.  
His courage bauld wad try;  
And now his gars mine heart to bleed,  
For my dear Gilderoy.

"And then of me his leave he tuik,  
The tears they wat mine ee,  
I gave tull him a parting luik,  
'My benison gang wi' thee!  
God speek thee weil, mine ain dear heart.  
For gane is all my joy;  
My heart is rent sith we maun part,  
My handsome Gilderoy.'

"My Gilderoy baith far and near,  
Was fear'd in every toun,  
And bauldly bare away the gear,  
Of many a lawland loun;  
Nane eir durst meet him man to man,  
He was sae brave a boy:  
At length wi' numbers he was tane,  
My winsome Gilderoy.

"Wae worth the loun that made the laws,  
To hang a man for gear,  
To 'reave of life for ox or ass,  
For sheep, or horse, or mare:  
Had not their laws been made sae strick,  
I neir had lost my joy,  
Wi' sorrow neir had wat my cheek,  
For my dear Gilderoy.



Gilderoy had done amisse,  
 Ought hae banisht been,  
 At what sair cruelty is this,  
 To hang sike handsome men:  
 To hang the flower o' Scottish land,  
 Sae sweet and fair a boy;  
 Sae lady had sae white a hand,  
 As thee, my Gilderoy.

"Of Gilderoy sae fraid they were,  
 They bound him mickle strong,  
 Tull Edenburrow they led him thair,  
 And on a gallows hung:  
 They hung him high aboon the rest,  
 He was sae trim a boy;  
 Thair dyed the youth whom I lued best,  
 My handsome Gilderoy.

"Thus having yielded up his breath,  
 I bare his corpse away,  
 Wi' tears, that trickled for his death,  
 I washt his comelye clay;  
 And siker in a grave sae deep,  
 I laid the dear-lued boy,  
 And now for evir maun I weep,  
 My winsome Gilderoy."

Our next selection is "King John and the Abbot of Canterbury" which was reproduced from an ancient block letter copy. This old ballad contains a substantial measure of dry humor:

#### "KING JOHN AND THE ABBOT OF CANTERBURY"

"An ancient story Ile tell you anon  
 Of a notable prince, that was called king John;  
 And he ruled England with maine and with might,  
 For he did great wrong, and maintein'd little  
 right.

"And Ile tell you a story, a story so merrie,  
 Concerning the Abbot of Canterbury;  
 How for his house-keeping, and high renowne,  
 They rode poste for him to fair London towne.

"An hundred men, the king did heare say,  
 The abbot kept in his house every day;  
 And fifty golde chaynes, without any doubt  
 In velvet coates waited the abbot about.

"How now, father abbot, I heare it of thee,  
 Thou keepest a farre better house than mee,  
 And for thy house-keeping and high renowne,  
 I feare thou work'st treason against my crown.

"My liege, quo' the abbot, I would it were knowne,  
 I never spend nothing, but what is my owne;  
 And I trust, your grace will doe me no deere,  
 For spending of my owne true-gotten geere.

"Yes, yes, father abbot, thy fault it is highe,  
 And now for the same thou needest must dye;  
 For except thou canst answer me questions three,  
 Thy head shall be smitten from thy bodie.

"And first, quo' the king, when I'm in this stead,  
 With my crowne of golde so faire on my head,  
 Among all my liege-men so noble of birthe,  
 Thou must tell me to one penny what I am worthe.

"Secondly, tell me, without any doubt,  
 How soone I may ride the whole world about.  
 And at the third question thou must not shrink,  
 And tell me here truly what I do think.

"O, these are hard questions for my shallow witt,  
 Nor I cannot answer your grace as yet:  
 But if you will give me but three weekes space,  
 Ile do my endeavor to answer your grace.

"Now three weeks space to thee will I give,  
 And that is the longest time thou hast to live;  
 For if thou dost not answer my questions three,  
 Thy lands and thy livings are forfeit to mee.

"Away rode the abbot all sad at that word,  
 And he rode to Cambridge, and Oxenford;  
 But never a doctor there was so wise,  
 That could with his learning an answer devise,

"Then home rode the abbot of comfort so cold,  
 And he mett his shepheard a going to fold:  
 How now, my lord abbot, you are welcome home;  
 What newes do you bring us from good king John?

"Sad newes, sad newes, shepheard, I must give;  
 That I have but three days more to live:  
 For if I do not answer him questions three,  
 My head will be smitten from my bodie.

"The first is to tell him there in that stead,  
 With his crowne of golde so fair on his head,  
 Among all his liege men so noble of birth,  
 To within one penny of what he is worth.

"The seconde, to tell him, without any doubt,  
 How soone he may ride this whole world about:  
 And at the third question I must not shrinke,  
 But tell him there truly what he does thinke."

"Now cheare up, sire abbot, did you never hear yet,  
 That a fool he may learn a wise man witt?  
 Lend me horse, and serving men, and your apparel,  
 And I'll ride to London to answeare your quarrel.

"Nay frowne not, if it hath bin told unto mee,  
 I am like your lordship, as ever may bee:  
 And if you will but lend me your gowne,  
 There is none shall knowe us at fair London towne.

"Now horses, and serving-men thou shalt have,  
 With sumptuous array most gallant and brave;  
 With crozier, and miter, and rochet, and cope,  
 Fit to appeare fore our fader the pope.

"Now welcome, sire abbot, the king he did say,  
 Tis well thou'rt come back to keepe thy day;

For and if thou canst answer my questions three  
Thy life and thy living both saved shall be.

"And first, when thou seest me here in this stead,  
With my crown of golde so fair on my head,  
Among all my liege-men so noble of birthe,  
Tell me to one penny what I am worth.

"For thirty pence our Saviour was sold  
Amonge the false Jewes, as I have bin told;  
And twenty-nine is the worth of thee,  
For I thinke, thou are one penny worser than hee."

"The king he laughed, and swore by St. Bittel<sup>1</sup>  
I did not think I had been worth so little!  
—Now secondly tell me, without any doubt.  
How soon I may ride this whole world about.

"You must rise with the sun, and ride with the  
same,  
Until the next morning he riseth againe;  
And then your grace need not make any doubt.  
But in twenty-four hours you'll ride it about."

"The king he laughed, and swore by St. Jone,  
I did not think, it could be gone so soone!  
—Now from the third question thou must not  
shrinke,  
But tell me here truly what I do thinke.

"Yea, that shall I do, and make your grace merry:  
You thinke I'm the abbot of Canterbury;  
But I'm his poor shepheard, as plain you may see,  
That am come to beg pardon for him and for mee."

"The king he laughed, and swore by the masse.  
He make thee lord abbot this day in his place!  
'Now naye, my liege, be not in such speede,  
For alacke I can neither write, ne reade."

"Four nobles a weeke, then I will give thee,  
For this merry jest thou hast showne unto mee;  
And tell the old abbot when thou comest home.  
Thou hast brought him a pardon from good king  
John."

<sup>1</sup>Meaning probably St. Botolph.

We conclude our presentation with "The King and Miller of Mansfield." The king referred to was Henry II of England, and to recite the king conversing, either by accident or design with a lowly subject, is an old favorite theme of English ballad makers:

#### "THE KING AND MILLER OF MANSFIELD"

"Henry, our royall king, would ride a hunting  
To the greene forest so pleasant and faire:  
To see the harts skipping, and dainty does trip-  
ping:

Unto merry Sherwood his nobles repaire:  
Hawke and hound were unbound, all things pre-  
par'd  
For the game, in the same, with good regard.

"All a long summers day rode the king pleasanlye,  
With all his princes and nobles eche one;  
Chasing the hart and hind, and the bucke gal-  
lantlye,  
Till the dark evening forc'd all to turne home.  
Then at last, riding fast, he had lost quite  
All his lords in the wood, late in the night.

"Wandering thus wearilye, all alone, up and downe,  
With a rude miller he mett at the last:  
Asking the ready way unto faire Nottingham;  
Sir, quoth the miller, I meane not to jest,  
Yet I thinke, what I thinke, sooth for to say,  
You doe not lightlye ride out of your way.

"Why, what dost thou think of me, quoth our king  
merrily,  
Passing thy judgment upon me so brieve?  
Good faith, sayd the miller. I meane not to flatter  
thee;  
I guess thee to bee but some gentleman thiefe;  
Stand thee backe, in the darke: light not adowne,  
Lest that I presentlye crack thy knaves crowne.

"Thou dost abuse me much, quoth the king, saying  
thus;  
I am a gentleman: lodging I lacke.  
Thou hast not, quoth the miller, one groat in thy  
purse;  
All thy inheritance hanges on thy backe.  
I have gold to discharge all that I call;  
If it be forty pence. I will pay all.

"If thou beest a true man, then quoth the miller,  
I sweare by my toll-dish. I'll lodge thee all night.  
Here's my hand, quoth the king, that was I ever.  
Nay, soft, quoth the miller, thou may'st be a  
sprite.  
Better I'll know thee, ere hands we will shake;  
With none but honest men hands will I take.

"Thus they went all along unto the millers house:  
Where they were seething of puddings and  
souse:  
The miller first enter'd in, after him went the king;  
Never came hee in soe snoakye a house.  
Now, quoth hee, let me see here what you are.  
Quoth our king, looke your fill, and doe not  
spare.

"I like well thy countenance, thou hast an honest  
face;  
With my son Richard this night thou shalt lye.  
Quoth his wife, by my troth, it is a handsome  
youth,  
Yet it's best, husband, to deal warilye.  
Art thou no run away, prythee, youth, tell?  
Show me thy passport, and all shall be well.



"Then our king presentlye, making lowe courtesye,  
 Wit' his hatt in his hand, thus he did say;  
 I ha e no passport, nor never was servitor,  
 But a poor courtyer, rode out of my way:  
 And for your kindness here offered to mee,  
 I will requite you in everye degree.

"Then to the miller his wife whisper'd secretlye,  
 Saying, It seemeth, this youth's of good kin,  
 Both by his apparel, and eke by his manners;  
 To turne him out, certainlye, were a great sin.  
 Yea, quoth hee, you may see, he hath some grace  
 When he doth speake to his betters in place.

"Well, quo' the millers wife, young man, ye're welcome here;

And, though I say it, well lodged shall be:  
 Fresh straw will I have, laid on thy bed so brave.  
 And good brown hempen sheets likewise. quoth shee.

Aye, quoth the good man; and when that is done,  
 Thou shalt lye with no worse than our own sonne.

"Nay, first, quoth Richard, good-fellowe, tell me true,

Hast thou noe creepers within thy gay hose?  
 Or art thou not troubled with the scabbado?  
 I pray, quoth the king, what creatures are those?  
 Art thou not lowsy, nor scabby? quoth he:  
 If thou beest, surely thou lyst not with mee.

"This caus'd the king, suddenlye, to laugh most heartilye,

Till the teares trickled fast downe from his eyes.  
 Then to their supper were they set orderlye,  
 With hot bag-puddings, and good apple-pyes;  
 Nappy ale, good and stale, in a brown bowle,  
 Which did about the board merrilye trowle.

"Here, quoth the miller, good fellowe, I drinke to thee.

And to all 'cuckholds, wherever they bee.'  
 I pledge thee, quoth our king, and thanke thee heartilye

For my good welcome in everye degree:  
 And here, in like manner, I drinke to thy sonne.  
 Do then, quoth Richard, and quicke let it come.

"Wife, quoth the miller, fetch me forth lightfoote.

And of his sweetnesse a little we'll taste.  
 A fair ven'son pastye brought she out presentlye.  
 Eate, quoth the miller, but, sir, make no waste.  
 Here's dainty lightfoote! In faith, sayd the king,  
 I never before eat so daintye a thing.

"I wis, quoth Richard, no daintye at all it is,  
 For we doe eate of it everye day.

In what place, sayd our king, may be bought like to this?

We never pay pennye for itt, by my fay:  
 From merry Sherwood we fetch it home here;  
 Now and then we make bold with our kings deer.

"Then I thinke, sayd our king, that it is venison.  
 Eche foole, quoth Richard, full well may know that:

Never are wee without two or three in the rooff,  
 Very well fleshed, and excellent fat:  
 But, prythee, say nothing wherever thou goe;  
 We would not, for two pence, the king should it knowe.

"Doubt not, then sayd the king, my promist secrecye;

The king shall never know more on't for mee.  
 A cupp of lambs-wool they dranke unto him then,  
 And to their bedds they past presentlie.  
 The nobles, next morning, went all up and down,  
 For to seeke out the king in everye towne.

"At last, at the millers 'cott' soone they espy'd him out,

As he was mounting upon his faire steede;  
 To whom they came presently, falling down, on their knee;

Which made the millers heart wofully bleedé;  
 Shaking and quaking, before him he stood,  
 Thinking he should have been hang'd, by the rood.

"The king perceiving him fearfully trembling,  
 Drew forth his sword, but nothing he sed:  
 The miller downe did fall, crying before them all,  
 Doubting the king would have cut off his head.  
 But he his kind courtesye for to requite,  
 Gave him great living, and dubb'd him a knight."

Between three and four thousand persons from all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe visit the exhibit of the American Bible Society at the New York World's Fair every day, it was estimated here by those in charge of the exhibit.

Bibles ranging in value from sixty cents to several thousand dollars are on display. Among the latter is included the first Bible ever printed in England and an old Greek copy dating back to 1600.

Nearly 100 languages used in all parts of the world are represented at the exhibit and it was pointed out that 300 languages which had never before been seen in written form have been used by the Society to translate the Bible.

Also on exhibit is a twenty-volume Braille edition of the Bible. Produced at a cost of forty-seven dollars, the edition is sold at the price of five dollars.

Mother: "Well, how did you get along in school today?"

Johnny: "All right, but that new teacher is always asking us some fool question. Asked everybody in the class to tell where they were born!"

Mother: "You certainly knew the answer to that question—the Woman's hospital."

Johnny: "Betcha life I knew! But I didn't want the whole class to think I was a darn sissy so I said the Yankee Stadium."

# Engineering Department

## Coal-Tar Colors\*

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN

COAL-TAR colors are dyes prepared from aniline, naphthalene, phenol, and other compounds contained in coal tar.

The art of imparting colors to textile and other material, such as cotton, silk, wool, and leather, dyeing has been practiced from time immemorial. Dyeing with colors obtained from natural products had reached a high state of perfection when Perkins, in 1856, introduced the first of the coal-tar colors. Since that date the progress of artificial color making has been so rapid, and the application of the new dyes made so simple, that, excepting indigo, logwood (a type of redwood), and cutch (outer membrane of large intestines of the ox, prepared for use of gold beaters), the old colors and processes are now practically driven out of use.

If the fibre is of animal origin, such as silk or wool, a simple immersion in a bath containing the color will usually dye the fabric, but color so applied to a vegetable substance—as cotton, linen, or jute—is easily washed off, except in the case of the "direct" colors. Vegetable substances are, consequently, usually treated with mordants (any substance, as alum, used to give permanency or brilliancy to dyes). Mordants are substances which form insoluble precipitates with the dyes in the body of the fibre. The mordants most largely used are tannic acid, the salts of antimony, aluminum, and chromium.

Dyeing of cotton:—the following is a brief outline of the processes in use for a few important colors:

Black is produced by mordanting the goods with salt of iron and then dyeing in a decoction of logwood, or by dyeing in a bath containing logwood, bichromate of potash, and mineral acid. Aniline salts with a suitable oxidizing mixture yield a very fast and valuable black. Bichromates and chlorates are among the substances used as oxidizing agents.

Brown is obtained by working in a catechu (obtained from heart wood of several East Indian trees) or cutch bath and then in a bichromate bath. Bismarkbrown on a tannin mordant, and direct browns, are also used.

Purples and lilacs are obtained from alizarin (a product of coal tar) on an iron mordant, with basic colors, as methyl or Hofmann's violet, on a tannin mordant, and direct dyes.

Red. The fastest red dye is alizarin, or Turkey red. The process is rather complicated involving working in specially prepared oil, aluminum mordant, steaming, dyeing with alizarin, and dunging. Reds are produced on goods impregnated with an alkaline solution of B naphthol (also a product of coal tar) by passing through a bath of diazotized para, with aniline or naphthalamine.

Blue. The best blue in respect to fastness is indigo. The coloring constituent of indigo is indigotine.

Dyeing of wool:—All the coloring matters obtained from natural products mentioned in connection with cotton are applicable to wool, and in addition cochineal is considerably used. Cochineal with a tin mordant gives a very brilliant scarlet. The basic colors dye wool without the aid of a mordant. Direct colors are applicable to wool. Aniline black is not applicable.

Dyeing of silk:—Black is the most important color dyed on silk. In dyeing, the object is usually to add weight to, or "stuff" the fabric.

Up to the time of the outbreak of the World War, the manufacture of dyes was practically in the hands of Germany or of German-controlled organizations. The embargo on the importation of German goods, therefore, created a very serious situation in the United States, and American chemists at once set themselves zealously at work to invent and prepare dyes which should take the place of those formerly obtained in Germany. At first the results were unsatisfactory, as many of us can remember, but by 1919 the dyestuff industry had reached such a successful basis that it was able to manufacture practically all essential dyes. In that year not less than 1,733 chemists were engaged in research, and the industry required the services of over 20,000 employees. The total output of nearly 200 firms was over 50,000,000 pounds, with a value of nearly 70,000,000 dollars. In March, 1918, the American Dye-stuff Manufacturing Association was organized. At an exhibition held in New York City in the same year, samples of dyeing from about 50 American dyestuffs were shown. These samples were subjected to most severe tests, and by comparison with German dyes, established the superiority of the American product. The production of coal-tar dyes in the United States in 1918 was about 46,000,000 pounds. The imports in 1915 amounted to practically the same figure. There were exported in 1918 American dyes to

\*Data from encyclopedias.



the value of nearly \$12,000,000; in 1920 it was valued at \$25,792,565.

The application of art and science in the production of designs on any fibrous materials with the resource to embroidering or appliqueing is more or less mysterious to the layman.

Its origin is unknown. Some ascribe it to the Chinese, but it is more likely that India and Egypt could claim earlier knowledge of the printing of textiles. Indian prints were highly valued by the Romans, and India is undoubtedly the source from which the application of block printing to woven fabrics spread by way of Persia, Asia Minor and the Levant to Europe. Although wood engraving was used in Europe for illustrating books as early as the 15th century, it was not until the latter half of the 17th century that textile printing was practiced to any great extent. About that time the French brought from the east coast of India blue and white resist prints and particulars of the methods used to produce them. At the end of the 17th century Augsburg was noted for its printed linens, and, in 1746, the works of C. Koechlin was founded at Mulhouse. Textile printing was established in England in 1690 by a French refugee who opened a works near Richmond, but little progress was made until 1764, when Messrs. Clayton, of Bamber Bridge, near Preston, opened the print works in Lancashire.

After this, printing progressed at a remarkably rapid rate in England. The effects were obtained by impressing carved blocks smeared with thickened color onto cloth, until 1770, when Bell conceived the idea of printing calico in much the same way that engravings were produced on paper with engraved copper plates. The difficulty experienced in this method was to make successive impressions join up imperceptibly, and it has always been limited to handkerchiefs and designs made up of detached objects; this was overcome by the invention of the roller printing machine by Bell in 1783. In 1800 Ebinger invented a method of peg or surface printing, which was practically a block in the form of a cylinder. This was greatly improved upon by an Englishman, Burch, of Accrington, who introduced the method of coppering (often employed in hand block printing), covering the rollers with varnish to protect them from damp and supplying them with a color furnishing blanket. This method, with improvements, is adopted in the production of cheaper cretonnes with designs resembling those of hand block printing.

There are three methods of printing designs on textiles, viz., block printing, using the hand block, or the perrotine machine, also peg or surface printing; intaglio printing, the roller or cylinder machine being the only satisfactory device; surface printing by lithography, using some special machines of limited application. In addition to these is stencilling (of considerable importance, especially for the application of metals to fabric), the drop and brush method of spraying.

Hand blocks are made of box, lime, holly, sycamore, plane or pear woods, but generally one of the last three. The blocks vary in area, but are always two or three inches thick, and are backed with pieces of deal or pine, the grain of each adjacent piece running in a different direction. All are secured firmly together to prevent warping. When the surface of the block has been planed and rubbed level, the outline of the design is put on by applying a tracing in lamp black and oil to the surface and rubbing. The portions to be left in are tinted with ammoniacal carmine or magenta, the block is damped, and the parts which are not required are cut away, commencing with the heavier masses and proceeding to the fine ones. The latter are sometimes cut on a separate block. Copper blocks are used for fine work.

## Schools

THE announcement that Kenneth C. Rugg has been appointed Principal of the High School at Superior was recently promulgated by Mr. A. L. Keeney, Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Rugg for the past few years has been Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association, Wyoming University, and, in coming to this section, replaces T. J. O'Mara, who has accepted the position of Principal at Worland.

The Philadelphia, Pa., Institute on Household Occupations is the first school of its kind exclusively for domestic workers. Students are trained to be specialists in household tasks and to work efficiently in return for pleasant working conditions, an eight-hour day, and pay for overtime.

Walter Dowler, Football Coach of our local High school, has attended summer school at the Wyoming University, and is now back in Rock Springs eager for Fall and Winter work.

At the Summer term of the University of Wyoming, ended August 24th, some 30 students received degrees at the Commencement exercises. Dr. E. A. Steiner, of Grinnell, Iowa, delivered the principal address, and Dr. M. K. W. Heicher, Pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, California, officiated as speaker at Baccalaureate services.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Thompson and son have returned from a visit to the Atlantic Coast, and incidentally spent considerable time at the New York World's Fair. Mr. Thompson is Superintendent of Schools here, and advises he has a full staff to take hold at school opening.

Johnny's knowledge of some animals was good, but it wasn't so good on some others. When the teacher asked him to tell the class what an octopus is, he guessed it was a cat with eight sides.

## Our Garden Contest — 1939

*"My garden, with its silence and the pulses of fragrance that come and go on the airy undulations, affects me like sweet music. Care stops at the gates and gazes at me wistfully through the bars. Among my flowers and trees, Nature takes me into her own hands, and I breathe freely as the first man."*

—ALEXANDER SMITH.

THE author of the above lines was evidently a lover of the beautiful and was a Scottish poet of renown. His death is recorded as of 1867.

In what better avocation could a person occupy his spare time?

The writer in walking over to his place of business the morning this article was penned was struck with admiration at the beautiful spots viewed in the rear of the Barracks, where Asters, Gladioli, Sweet Peas, Golden Glow, and many other blooms, not to omit the beets, carrots, potatoes and other vegetables, all showing outstanding work, care and culture on the part of our employes residing there. It was an inspiration, "a treat for sore eyes," to one who does not possess a flower bed or vegetable plot, be it ever so humble in dimensions.

Well, "the jury has returned" and below will be found the verdicts rendered by the judges in the various mining districts. Many of the recipients,

it will be noted, have succeeded year after year in securing through their diligent efforts the valuable cash awards offered by the Company.

### ROCK SPRINGS

*First:* Mrs. Sarah Dolgas (widow of a former employe) in Company House 127, 1403 Lowell Avenue. In checking past contests, it has been ascertained that she has been a consistent winner—1st in 1933-1936, 2nd in 1934, 3rd in 1937. Mrs. Dolgas has two children (Mike and Anna), and her husband prior to his death was an honored member of the Old Timers' Association.

*Second:* Eugene Paoli, House 128 at 1407 Lowell Avenue. He is a Conveyorman in No. 8 Mine—21 years service and a member of the Old Timers' Association. Married with two children (Eugene and Margaret). His wife is shown in the picture. The records disclose that he was awarded first prize in 1935 and second in 1937.



### ROCK SPRINGS WINNERS

1. FIRST PLACE, Mrs. Sarah Dolgas. Mrs. Dolgas shown in the picture.
2. SECOND PLACE, Eugene Paoli. Mrs. Paoli shown in the picture.
3. THIRD PLACE, Evan Thomas. Mrs. Thomas and her niece Norma Jean Dona in the picture.

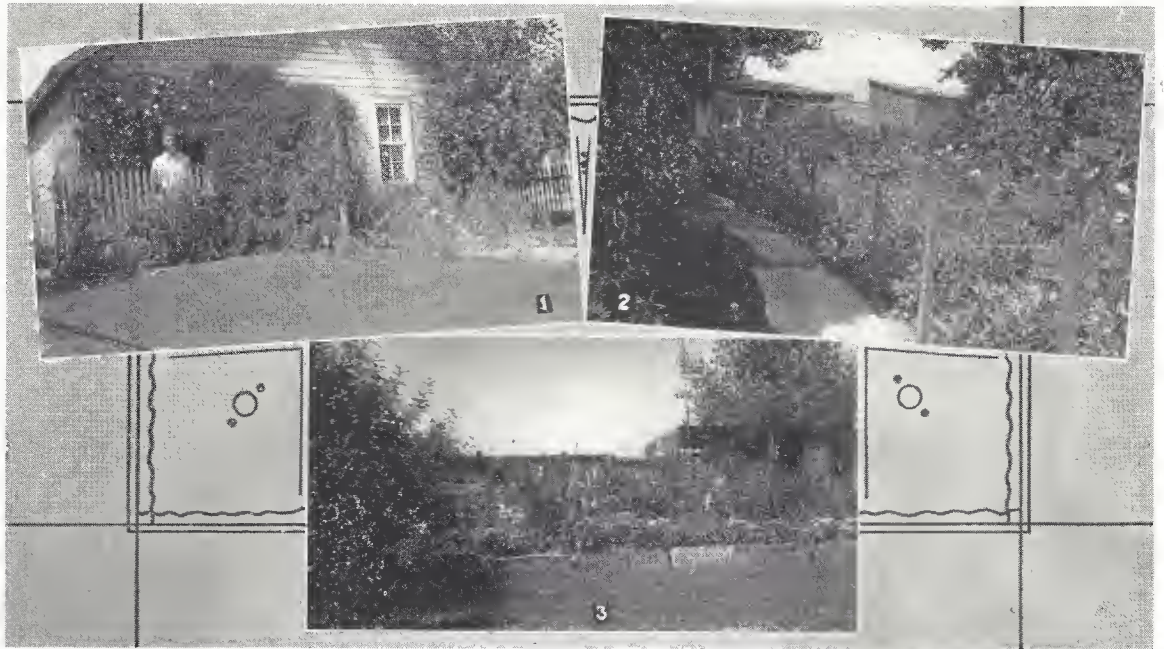




# HANNA. SUPERIOR AND RELIANCE WINNERS

1. FIRST PLACE, Hanna, Hugh Brindley. 2. THIRD PLACE, Hanna, J. B. Bailey. 3. SECOND PLACE, Hanna, Walter Rookla. 4. FIRST PLACE, Superior, Gust Murto. Mrs. Murto shown in picture. 5. THIRD PLACE, Superior, Dan Hendrich. Lavar Hendrich shown in picture. 6. SECOND PLACE, Superior, Robert D. Applegate. Mr. Applegate shown in picture. 7. FIRST PLACE, Reliance, Clement Anselmi. Mrs. Anselmi and small daughter of Guido Frank shown in picture. 8. SECOND PLACE, Reliance, Joe Cologne. Mr. and Mrs. Cologne and daughter shown in picture. 9. THIRD PLACE, Reliance, George Snyder. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder shown in picture.





#### WINTON WINNERS

1. FIRST PLACE, *Sylvester Tynsky*. Mr. Tynsky shown in the picture.
2. SECOND PLACE, *Frank Franch*.
3. THIRD PLACE, *V. L. Brugneaux*.

*Third:* Evan Thomas, House 148 at 1308 Ninth Street, employed as a Unit Foreman Mine No. 8, with a service of 19 years. He is married. We find he received 1st prize in 1932 and 1937, second in 1936. His wife and Norma Dona (niece) appear in the photo.

#### SUPERIOR

*First:* Gust Murto, residing on Second B Hill, employed as a Faceman in C Mine, having worked for the Company since 1904 at both Hanna and Superior districts. He is married, and his wife is pictured crossing the lawn. He is a member of the Old Timers' Association. His garden is composed of a fine lawn, flowers and vegetables.

*Second:* Robert D. Applegate, Outside Stable Boss, who has worked for the Company since 1923. Flowers and a good assortment of vegetables were carefully cultivated by "Bob," as will be seen in the picture. He was winner of 3rd prize in 1935.

*Third:* Dan Hendrich, living on C Hill, Face-man "B" Mine, having worked for the Company since 1928. He is a married man. His daughter, Lavar, is shown in the front yard. Lawn and flowers constituted his offering. Won second award in 1935.

#### HANNA

*First:* Hugh Brindley, Gas Watchman, Mine No. 4, on Company payrolls since 1910, also worked in 3½ as a Miner. Is a married man—two daughters. He also belongs to the Old Timers' Association. In past years he has garnered two second prizes in 1935 and 1937.

*Second:* Walter Rookla, Machine Runner, Mine No. 4—a married man—one daughter, Violet. Entered the employ of the Company in January, 1920, at Hanna. In 1934 and 1937 he was the recipient of third prize.

*Third:* James Bruce Bailey, Motorman Mine No. 4, a married man, son Ronald and daughter Gloria. Employed since June 1928 but has never appeared as a winner in these contests.

#### WINTON

*First:* Sylvester Tynsky, Unit Foreman Mine No. 1, married man—two boys, Robert 12 and James 9. Has been in our employ for 16 years. Was somewhat discouraged in early spring due to his plants being touched by frost, but with hard work and cultivation he came through with the winning show-place, his garden last year being in second place.

*Second:* Frank Franch, Stableman, 27 years in service and a member of the Old Timers' Association. He is a married man—one son and two daughters. A native of Tyrol, Italy. Won 1st award in 1933-34-36 (and tied with Hans Madson in 1935) and second in 1937.

*Third:* Vernon L. Brugneaux, Timberman in Mine No. 3. Married—no children. Employed for the past ten years. Deserves commendation for making a beauty spot (lawn and flowers) of what once was a rocky hill. This is first entrance into the prize winner's class.

#### RELANCE

*First:* Clement Anselmi, Tipple Dumper, in Company service 18 years, resides in Company house



No. 132. Is a married man, no children. This is the first occasion he "appeared in the money." His wife is in the picture, together with the daughter of a neighbor, Miss Frank.

*Second:* Joseph Cologna, Faceman in Mine No. 7, also 18 years in our employ. This is his first award in the garden contest. In the picture "Joe," wife and daughter are shown.

*Third:* George Snyder is a Faceman in No. 4 Mine, is a member of the Old Timers' Association, 24 years' service. In former years he has received 2nd prize in 1935, 1st in 1936, and 2nd in 1937 and 1938. George is a married man and he and his wife are pictured in the snap-shot.

## The Under Dog

By Rt. Rev. Irving P. Johnson

WHEN Christ was on earth the condition of the poor was very pitiful. Half of the population were practically serfs and the number of outcasts was like the situation in India today. It is fair to say that Christ was for the under dog. It is a debatable question if Christ had been in Russia during and after the revolution whether He would have expressed the same sympathy for the under dog when He became the upper dog and displayed greater brutality than the upper dog ever manifested.

Sometimes the under dog is a vicious cur, particularly when he gets the upper hand. Very likely the man who lacked the wedding garment was poor and refused to wear it because he was an anarchist and flouted the convictions of society. He had no excuse, because the wedding garment was provided for him and cost him nothing. He was thrown out because he despised the decent conventions of society. The wedding garment was similar to choir vestments, which are worn to cover up the distinctions in dress of both rich and poor—so that the rich cannot parade and the poor are not ashamed of their garments.

Communism is the effort to make the dogs equal. Its fallacy lies in the fact that they are not equal physically, mentally, or morally. Some are invalids from their birth while others are athletic. To say that an invalid should play football is absurd. Some are morons from their birth while others have unusual talents, some five, some two, some one, and some not any. To say that a moron should have equal voice in government is absurd. Some are natural born crooks. They lie and steal and hate, while others are born virtuous. You may accuse the Creator of being "unfair to labor," but that is a matter between you and Him. To say that such degenerates can create a decent society by elevating them to office is absurd.

Man may censure God, for that is the privilege which he enjoys. He may say "Why have you made us thus?" and refuse to serve Him because He is a hard master, but that doesn't alter the fact that we are made thus, and cannot change over

nature by legislative enactment. That is why the communist is apt to be an atheist because of the divine mistakes in creation, which prevent him from carrying out his theories, for when the under dog gets into the saddle he is far more brutal than the mastiff whose place he has preempted. Of course it is very egotistical for the creature to criticize the Creator, because no man has yet seen the whole drama.

The atheist reminds me of the western cowboy who for the first time in his life attended the theater in a large city. In the middle of the third act he pulled out his revolver and was about to shoot the villain when his neighbor said, "Put up your gun brother. If you will have a little patience the villain will get more than his deserts at the end of the play." It is one thing to be a critic of the divine order; it is quite another thing to get out your gun.

A clerical friend, who had a cure in Leadville in the wild days, once said to me, "I had to put a motto over the pulpit, 'Don't shoot the preacher he is doing the best he can'." It is one thing to find fault with the divine administration; it is quite another thing to produce a better one. As Ruskin once said, "A critic is an artist who cannot paint." We have to take human nature as we find it, and "man hath no understanding but is like the beasts" whether he be czar or dictator or calls his slaves "comrades."

In my experience it makes no difference whether a man wears tuxedo or overalls; he will react the same in one as he does in the other. The genius is yet to be discovered who can rectify the errors of the Almighty and create a delectable government for an adulterous generation.

Why we are what we are is a problem in theology which no man has solved. It is a far different problem in practice to devise a system of government which will make men different than they are in their offences. Christ said, "It must needs be that offences come," and warns us that the man by whom the offences come will be sternly dealt with. It will not alter the character of wolves to change the leader and let the pack go haywire.

When the under dog gets on top he will lack the brains to lead and also lack the benevolence to lead aright. I don't mind that some of my friends have illusions (which will inevitably end in delusions) so long as they confine themselves to words and don't let their hair grow and don't alter their habits of life and don't involve force to make me adhere to their theories.

I am sympathetic with the under dog and want to help him but I don't delude myself that he will be any different from the big dogs who now control our destiny but allow us to differ from them. It will be a sad day in our lives when we can't make fun of our leaders, but communists seem to me to lack a sense of humor, which is the limitation both of Puritans and radicals.

—From The Witness.

## Mr. Chips Takes a Risk

THERE was published in 1934 a little volume "Good-bye Mr. Chips" by James Hilton, which ran through seven editions in the year of its publication. Thousands upon thousands have bought and read this little story, to laugh and to cry as they followed the life story of a sweet, kindly English public schoolmaster. We were so impressed with this new "Testament of Beauty," that we attempted a review of the book published in the August, 1935, issue of the *Employee's Magazine*.

And now the old master's story has been again brought to life in the movie of the same name, more vividly, more poignantly beautiful even than the author was able to convey in his exquisitely beautiful tale published five years ago. The book will live on though the picture fade—but see the last, and if you have not done so read the book. And this brings us to what has been referred to as "a hitherto unrevealed adventure of one of the most beloved characters of modern fiction; the humorous and tender story of a debt of honor and how it was paid."

### MR. CHIPS TAKES A RISK

By James Hilton

It is the wise man who is often wise enough not to know too much, and in his eighty-second year Mr. Chips had grown to be very wise indeed. Living in peaceful semi-retirement after more than half a century of schoolmastering, it was possible for him to enter his old school with an awareness that, in mere items of knowledge, most Brookfield boys could teach him quite as much as they could learn from him. "What is a straight eight?" he might ask, innocently, and when a dozen young voices had finished explaining, he would reply, with the characteristic chuckle that everyone at Brookfield had imitated for years: "Umph—umph—I see. I just wondered how an eight—umph—could possibly be straight—umph—that was all. I thought perhaps — umph — Mr. Einstein had changed—umph—even the shape of the figures . . ."

He was always apt to joke about mathematics, partly because (as he freely confessed) he had never understood "all this—umph— $x^1+y^2$  business." Nor, with this attitude, was it surprising that he regarded High Finance with something of the bewilderment (but none of the adoration) with which a South Sea islander regards a sewing machine. Indeed he once said: "Few people understand High Finance, and—umph—the higher it goes, the fewer!" He was certainly not of the few and whenever he had any small capital to invest he put it prudently, if unadventurously, into British Government securities. Only once did he stray from the orthodox path, and that was when (on the advice of a new and excessively plausible bank manager) he bought a few shares in National and International Trust Limited, a corporation which,

in the early spring of 1929, seemed as reliable as its name.

One April morning of that year Chips found the following letter on his breakfast table.

"Dear old Chips—Just to remind you that we don't seem to have met for years. Do you remember me?—You once thrashed me for climbing on the roof of the Big Hall—that was way back in 1903, which is a long time ago. If you are ever in town nowadays do please have lunch with me at the St. Swithin's Club—I should enjoy a chat over old times.—Yours ever. Charles E. Menvers."

Which was just the sort of letter from an old Brookfield boy that Chips delighted to receive. He replied that very morning in his neat and very minute handwriting:

"Dear Menvers—Of course I remember you, and you will doubtless be glad to know that your roof exploit still holds the Brookfield record for impudence and foolhardiness. I happen to be visiting London next Thursday, so I will lunch with you then with pleasure."

And so it came about that Mr. Chips entered the luxurious precincts of the St. Swithin's Club for the first time in his life and was welcomed by a handsome, fresh-complexioned man of middle age who had once been a boy with keen eyes and a mischievous face. The eyes were still keen, and to Chips it even seemed that the look of mischief had not disappeared entirely.

"Hullo, Chips—fine to see you again. You don't look a day older!"

They all said that. Chips answered: "I can't—umph—return the compliment. You look many days older!"

Menvers laughed and took the old man's arm affectionately as they entered the famous St. Swithin's dining room.

"Never been here before, Chips? Ah well, I don't suppose business often takes you into the City. This is the Cathedral of High Finance, y'know . . . Why, I reckon there are a dozen millionaires having lunch in this room at the present moment . . . And I'm one of 'em. Did you know *that*?"

No. Chips hadn't known that. "I'm afraid—umph—I never had much of a head for figures . . ."

Menvers laughed again. There was nothing of the conventional caricatured financier about him. He was not fat, bloated, or truculent in manner. He did not wear a heavy gold watch chain—merely an inconspicuous silver wristwatch. And he did not smoke cigars—just ordinary gold-flaked cigarettes. Except for a veneer of self-display that was more flamboyant than really boastful, he had still the boyish charm that Chips so well remembered. And also (as he proudly confided) he had a pretty wife and one child, a boy. "Hope to put him into Brookfield in September. Chips. Keep an eye on him, won't you?"

Chips reminded him that he had long retired



from schoolmastering and took no active part in the life of the modern Brookfield, but Menvers brushed the implication aside. "Nonsense, Chips. My spies report that your footsteps are heard on dark nights pacing up and down the old familiar corridors . . . What was that tag in Virgil you used to teach us—begins "*Quadrupedante putrem*"—ah yes, I remember now—"*Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum*" . . . Have I got it right?"

"Perfectly right," answered Chips, "except that—umph—I am not yet—umph—a ghost; and I never had—umph—four feet . . . But I'm glad to find you still keep up your classical knowledge. It was never—umph—so considerable as to be—umph—a burden to you."

So they talked and joked together throughout a simple but exquisitely expensive meal. Chips found that he still liked Menvers, and neither more nor less because the fellow was a millionaire. Nor, in his innocence, did it occur to him as in the least remarkable that a wealthy City magnate should devote two hours of a busy day to reminiscing with an octogenarian schoolmaster. Finally, when they were on the point of shaking hands and wishing each other the best of luck, Menvers said:

"Oh, by the way, Chips, I happen to be on the board of National and International Trust and I saw your name on our register the other day . . . Hardly the sort of investment for *you*, I should have thought. Quite *safe*, mind you—don't think there's anything wrong about it. But what's the matter with War Loan for a staid old buffer like yourself?"

Chips explained about his bank manager's recommendation, to which Menvers listened with, it seemed, a touch of exasperation. "Those fellows shouldn't take chances—why can't they leave that sort of thing to those in the game? . . . Not, mind you, that I want to give you a false impression. The stock's sound enough . . . Fact is—I want as much of it for myself as I can get hold of. What did you pay for your packet?"

And Chips, of course, having no head for figures, couldn't remember. But by the time he reached his house at Brookfield that evening a long and (he thought) a quite unnecessarily costly telegram awaited him. It ran:

AFTER YOUR DEPARTURE I FOUND OUT PRICE YOU PAID FOR NATS AND INTERNATS STOP OFFER YOU DOUBLE IF YOU WILL SELL STOP BEG YOU TO DO SO AND DEVOTE PROFIT IF YOU WISH TO SCHOOL MISSION OR ANY SIMILAR RACKET REGARDS CHARLES THE ROOFWALKER

Now Chips, had he been a shrewd thinker in financial matters, would have argued: This man wants my stock so urgently that he is apparently willing to pay twice the market price for it. *Ergo*, since he is a financier and in the know, there must be something especially promising about it, and I should do better to refuse his offer and hold on . . . But Chips was not a shrewd thinker of this kind. He was simple enough to feel that acceptance of the offer was an easy way of obliging Menvers and

at the same time benefiting a deserving charity; so he wrote (not telegraphed) an acceptance; and that was that.

April, remember. In June, as you probably won't remember, National and International Trust crashed into spectacular bankruptcy. When Chips saw the newspaper headlines his immediate reaction made him write to Menvers a sympathetic note in which he said:

"I feel that your generous purchase of my shares was so recent that I cannot possibly allow you to bear any extra loss, however small, that would otherwise have fallen on me. I am therefore enclosing my cheque for the full amount . . ."

By return came a scribbled postcard enclosed in an envelope:

"I have torn up your cheque. Don't be a damned fool. I could see the end that morning and I wanted to get you out in time. If you must help me, pray for me . . ."

Two days later the arrest of Charles E. Menvers on serious and complicated charges of fraud provided the City with its biggest sensation of years.

Chips, as I have stressed all along, did not understand High Finance. His business code, so far as he had any, was simply—to sell things fairly (though in point of fact he never sold anything in his life except old books to a second-hand dealer), to pay all debts promptly (which was easy for him, as he never owed anything but gas and lighting bills), and to give generously to the needy (which was also easy for him, as he was in the habit of living well within his income). Simple—yes, simple as his life. He didn't understand the money axis on which the lives of so many people revolve—or stop revolving. What he *did* understand, however, was the notion that any one of his old boys never ceased to be *his*, no matter what happened . . . And therefore, though he was old enough to find such a duty arduous, he attended every session of the four-day trial of Charles Menvers.

He sat for hours in one of the back rows of the public gallery at the Old Bailey, listening to expositions by counsel, long arguments by accounting experts, judicial rulings on incomprehensible issues, and (the only really interesting interludes) the prisoner's evidence under cross-examination. For Menvers, in that stuffy court-room, provided the sole focus of anything even remotely aligned to humanity. The rest of the proceedings—long discussions as to the interpretation of abstruse points in company law—passed beyond Chip's intelligence as effortlessly as had the  $x^2 + y^2$  of his algebra lessons seventy years before. All he gathered was that Menvers had done something (or perhaps many things) he shouldn't have done, but in a game so complicated that it must (Chips could not help feeling) be extremely difficult to know what should be done at all. Only one incident contributed much to the old man's understanding, and that was when the Crown Prosecuting Counsel asked Menvers why he had done something or other. Then

had followed:

Menvers: Well, I took a chance.

C. P. C.: You mean a risk?

Menvers: A risk if you prefer the word.

C. P. C.: And what you risked was other people's money?

Menvers: They gave it to me to risk.

C. P. C.: Why do you suppose they did that?

Menvers: Because they were greedy for the big profits that can only be obtained by taking risks, and they didn't know how to take risks themselves.

C. P. C.: I see. That is your opinion?

Menvers: Yes.

C. P. C.: You admit, then, that your policy has always been to take risks?

Menvers: Yes, always.

Chips smiled a little at that. But two hours later he did not smile when, after the verdict of "Guilty on all counts," the judge began: "Charles Menvers . . . you have been found guilty of a crime which deeply stains the honor of the City of London as well as brings ruin into the lives of thousands of innocent persons who trusted you . . . A man of intelligence, educated at a school whose traditions you might better have absorbed, you deliberately chose to employ your gifts for the exploitation rather than for the enrichment of society . . . It is my sad duty to sentence you to imprisonment for twelve years. . . ."

Chips paled at the words, was startled by them, could hardly believe them for a moment. And then (such was his respect for English law and its implacable impartiality) he told himself, as he shuffled out of the court: Well, I suppose it must have been something pretty serious, or they wouldn't have come down on him so hard. . . .

He had asked for permission to see Menvers during the trial, but it had not been granted; in lieu of that, he intended to offer what help he could to Mrs. Menvers, and with this object planned to intercept her as she left the court. It had not occurred to him that some scores of journalists would have the same idea, plus a greater knack in carrying it out.

He did, however, contrive a meeting at her house that evening. He introduced himself and she seemed relieved to talk to him. "Twelve years!" she kept repeating. "Twelve years!"

He stayed with her for an hour, and between them, during that time, there grew a warm and gentle friendliness. "Charlie was a good man," she told him, simply; and he answered: "Yes—umph—I know he was—the young rascal!"

"Young?" she echoed, and then again came the terror: "Twelve years! Oh, my God, what will he be like in twelve years?"

And Chips, touching her arm with a movement rather than a contact of sympathy, murmured: "My dear, I am eighty-one,"—which might have seemed irrelevant, yet was somehow the most comforting thing he could think of.

Later she said: "He's worried about the boy. We were to have sent him to Brookfield next term.

Of course that's impossible now. . . . Everybody knowing who he was the only thing Charlie really worried about.

"Tell him not to worry," said Chips.

The next day, from Brookfield, he wrote to the prisoner in Pentonville Gaol:

"My dear Menvers:—I understand that you always take risks—even on behalf of others. Take another risk, then, and send your boy to Brookfield as you had intended. . . ."

Young Menvers arrived on the first September day of the following school term, by which time his father had already served a month of the sentence. The boy was a nice-looking youngster, with more than a touch of the same eager charm that had lured thousands of profit seekers to their doom.

On those first nights of term, despite his age and the fact that he was no longer on the official staff of the school, Chips would often take Prep in substitution for some other master who had not yet arrived. He rather enjoyed being asked to do so; and the boys were equally satisfied. It relieved the misery of term-beginning to see old Chips sitting there at the desk on the platform, goggling over his spectacles, introducing new boys, and sometimes making jokes about them. Of course there was no real work done on such an evening, and it was an understood thing that one could rag the old man very gently and that he rather liked it.

But that evening there was an especial sensation—young Menver. "I say—d'you see the chap in the third seat—new boy? He's Menvers—well, his Dad is in prison!"—"No. Really?"—"Yes—doing twelve years for fraud—didn't you read about it in the papers?"—"Gosh, I wonder what it feels like to have your old man in quod!"—"Mine said it served him right—we lost a packet through him. . . . And so on.

And suddenly Chips, following his age-old custom, rose from his chair, his hand trembling a little as it held the typewritten sheet.

"We have—umph—quite a number of newcomers this term. Umph—umph . . . Astley . . . your uncle was here. Astley—umph—he exhibited—umph—a curious reluctance to acquire even the rudiments of a classical education; . . . Umph—umph . . . Brooks *Secundus*. . . These Brooks seem—umph—to have adopted the —umph—Tennysonian attribute of—umph—going on for ever . . . Dunster . . . An unfortunate name, Dunster . . . But perhaps you will claim benefit of the '*lucus a non lucendo*' theory . . . Umph—umph . . . Eh?"

Laughter . . . Laughter . . . The usual laughter at the usual jokes . . . And then in its due alphabetical order:

"Menvers . . ."

Chips said:

"Menvers . . . Umph . . . Your father was here . . . Umph . . . I well remember him. . . . Umph . . . I hope you will be more careful than he has

(Please turn to page 365)



## Of Interest to Women

### Choice Recipes

#### CHICKEN LOAF

- 1 1/2 cups soft bread crumbs
- 1 cup hot chicken broth
- 1 cup hot milk
- 2 tablespoons minced parsley
- 1/4 cup diced cooked celery
- 2 tablespoons minced pimentos
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon paprika
- 3 eggs, beaten
- 2 1/2 cups cooked diced chicken
- 2 tablespoons butter, melted

Mix ingredients and pour into a large loaf pan or round baking dish which has been well buttered. Set in a pan of hot water and bake one hour in a moderately slow oven. Remove pan from oven and set in a warm place. After five minutes carefully unmold.

Surround with creamed peas, asparagus, mushrooms or brocoli.

#### VEAL SALAD FILLING

(For Eight Sandwiches)

- 1/2 cup chopped cooked veal
- 1 hard-cooked egg, diced
- 1/4 cup chopped celery
- 1/4 teaspoon minced onions
- 1/2 teaspoon minced parsley
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons chopped pickles
- 3 tablespoons salad dressing

Mix the ingredients and spread on buttered slices of white bread. Arrange sandwich fashion. If desired shredded lettuce or cress may also be mixed with the filling.

#### HARVARD BEETS

- 3 cups diced cooked beets
- 1/3 cup granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon paprika
- 1/2 cup vinegar
- 1 1/4 cups water
- 3 tablespoons butter

Blend beets with sugar, flour and salt. Add rest of ingredients. Simmer 10 minutes. Stir frequently with a fork.

#### FLUFFY MASHED SWEET POTATOES

- 2 cups mashed sweet potatoes
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon paprika

- 1 egg yolk
- 1 egg white, beaten
- 2 tablespoons cream

Lightly mix ingredients. Roughly pile into a buttered baking dish. Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

#### LEMON SAUCE FOR BAKED OR STEAMED PUDDINGS (Four Portions)

- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1/3 cup lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 2 cups boiling water

Blend together the sugar, flour and salt. Add rest of ingredients. Boil three minutes. Stir constantly. Serve hot or chilled.

#### REFRIGERATOR ROLLS

- 1 cake compressed yeast
- 1/3 cup granulated sugar
- 1/2 cup fat, melted
- 1 cup milk, lukewarm
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 4 cups flour

Crumble the yeast in a large bowl. Add one tablespoon of sugar. Mix well and after five minutes, add the rest of the sugar, fat, milk, salt, eggs and two cups of the flour. Beat for three minutes. Fold in the rest of the flour. Cover with a cloth and let rise until doubled in size. Cover tightly and store in the coldest part of the refrigerator. When ready to make the rolls, roll out the dough, cut out rolls and place them side by side on a greased baking sheet. Cover and let rise until double in bulk—about three and one-half hours. Bake fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

This dough will keep a week if stored in a very cold place.

### Household Hints

**V**ERY dirty dull sinks will yield before turpentine.

Boiling water and borax spells death to those red ants.

A worn-out refrigerator means wasted ice and large ice bills.

Keep the medicine used most frequently on the front of the shelves of the medicine cabinet and avoid noisy and irritating search when in a hurry.

If a ring has been left on the material after cleaning with gasoline, hold this part over the steam of the tea kettle and see if this does not remove it.

Dipping the spoon in ice water before putting into the dumpling batter makes the dumplings drop more easily, one cook finds.

The hot water bottle that has just the tiniest leak in it, so small that it cannot be located, may still be used for heating purposes if filled with hot sand instead of hot water.

One housewife has found a use for leftover starch. About once a month she applies it to the kitchen linoleum after the scrubbing. She claims it acts like a varnish and preserves the linoleum wonderfully.

Paper napkins save time and energy for the busy mother with a number of children during the warm weather. Any cuts in the laundry work should be employed and paper napkins can certainly be used for family meals.

A dab of lemon or orange ice is delicious on top of the fruit cup.

Creamed mushrooms served on top of a crisp waffle is a delightful dish.

The wise cook will use the yolks of hard-boiled eggs to color her chicken a la king. Then there is no danger of curdling as when raw yolks are used.

Remember color when planning your meal as well as the combination of vegetables. There must be a green or a colorful vegetable on your platter to make it appetizing.

Never taste canned food to make certain your suspicions are correct when you think it is spoiled. Its appearance and odor will tell you without risking a serious illness by tasting it. If there is a shade of doubt, don't eat it: you will not enjoy it, so why take the chance?

#### STAIN REMOVERS

Egg spoons should be cleaned with a damp cloth dipped in salt.

One part hydrochloric acid to three parts of water should be used for rust stains on table linen.

If your best cloth is wine stained, hold the stained portion over a basin, covering the stain with borax, then pour boiling water through. Do this at least twice. If the stain has not completely

disappeared, it will in the next boil.

Tar stains on summer coats or carpets can be removed by rubbing gently with a clean rag dipped in eucalyptus oil.

Turpentine is excellent for removing fresh paint stains. For long standing stains, mix a little ammonia with the turpentine.

If ink is spilt on white linen, spread with some freshly made mustard and leave for half an hour. Then sponge with warm water.

### Activities of Women

WOMEN workers are losing ground as compositors, linotypers and typesetters in the United States.

The mail of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is said to be running about 1,000 pieces a month heavier than last year. She received 90,000 pieces during 1938.

Halsey, Ore.—Eighteen years ago Mrs. Herman Koch started sewing on a fancy bedspread. She sewed in more than a mile of thread a year until this year the spread has twenty-six miles.

Women drill for oil, dredge to lay pipe lines and load dump cars with heavy slabs of worthless shale at Baku, Russia.

A woman living near Johannesburg, South Africa, has trained a band of cats to kill every snake appearing in her garden.

Mrs. Amanda Merkle, one of the oldest living natives of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently celebrated her 100th birthday. She has five children between 64 and 74 years old; six grandchildren, eight great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

Miss Molly Kool, aged 23, daughter of a sea captain in Alma, New Brunswick, Canada, has a master's papers to operate ships. She is believed the second woman in the world to obtain papers for master of steamships in coastal waters.

One of the graduates of the Zhukovsky Military Aviation academy in Moscow is First Lieut. Marina Raskova, one of the three girls who flew nonstop to the far east and won the title of hero of the Soviet Union.

There seems to be no doubt that the queen and duchess of Kent, both habitual wearers of magnificent natural pearls, have had a great deal to do with the current revival of pearls of all kinds—either low or great of price. These are worn for both day and evening affairs.



Mrs. Louise Boyd of San Rafael, Calif., known as the only woman polar explorer in the United States, never saw snow or ice until she was almost 20. She is now on her sixth trip. Scandinavian sleds and crews are her favorites, and the east coast of Greenland is her homeland in the north.

There are nearly twice the number of women operating their own businesses in the United States as there were in 1910.

Mrs. Virginia LaVelle of New York city, who inherited 50,000 German paper marks of 1910 as part of the estate of her husband, has received permission from the court in Queens to destroy the money, now worthless but once nominally worth \$12,000, in any manner she wishes. She tried to dispose of the marks, but finally has become convinced that they are worthless.

## Pointers on Housecleaning

**D**ISRUPTING an entire room when cleaning is as outmoded as spring cleaning, now that there is no dusty sweeping to be done.

We are often asked as to the proper order for cleaning a room—whether vacuum cleaning or using a carpet sweeper follows dusting or vice versa. It seems to us that with modern methods for removing dust, one method is as satisfactory as another. It is orderliness that counts.

One of our readers carries a paper bag and a paper duster as she goes about emptying ashtrays and flower holders. Into the bag go the ashes, dead flowers, the lollipop sticks, and the bonbon papers and finally the paper duster—all to be discarded together.

Crisp, colorful curtains and draperies—how they cheer the family when they first go up! But what about those you have taken down, laden with dust?

If they are washable, shake out the loose dirt and put them to soak in clear cool water. If they are fragile and partly worn, avoid any strain on them when wet. Washing a few at a time is best. Use warm suds for silks and rayons, and hot for cotton, and rinse them thoroly; and if you use a washing machine, run it only two or three minutes. Most cotton curtains need starching to crisp them up.

Acetate rayon curtains present a problem in ironing. Iron quite wet with a warm—not hot—iron until they are perfectly dry.

## A HOME MEAT SLICER

The meat slicer they use in delicatessen stores, which shaves things thin as paper, comes in an inexpensive home model now. It can be used for breads, as well as meats. The slicer is mounted on a slab of polished wood that gets clamped to the kitchen table. The meat is fed into the machine from behind a hand guard, so there's not much chance of slicing off a finger in the process. The whole thing comes apart and folds up, to be

tucked away in a drawer when it isn't being used. It gives a kitchen that professional look that cooks take such joy in.

## LEMON ECONOMY

If you want only a few drops of lemon juice, pierce the lemon with a fork and squeeze out the juice. Return the lemon to the refrigerator and it can be used later. There is less waste than when the lemon is cut in halves.

Put a few drops of oil of lavender in a cup of hot water and sneak it into the sick room without the patient noticing you. It will sweeten the air wonderfully without being offensive to the patient. Frequently sick people are offended that there might be an odor in the room and if done unnoticed this danger is obviated.

A famous decorator once said that every room needs a touch of black in its color scheme. Black brings out the beauty of colors. The faint tints of pearls are seen best against it. That is why a jeweler shows pearl necklaces against pieces of black velvet.

So, a pair of black pillows on a couch, will enhance the loveliness of the colors in the upholstery, or side chairs, done in fabrics with black backgrounds will have the same effect. Black, too, tends to "hold down" a room. It is a heavy, massive color, and creates a feeling of weight. Also it acts as a perfect finish.

If you like to use straws for iced tea, invest in a box of colored straws that may be used once and then thrown away. They are most inexpensive and do away with all the care of the glass straws. The glass straws are so apt to discolor and so easily broken that they are more expensive in the long run than giving each person a new straw at each meal.

If you have a modern styled kitchen, choose curtains of plain colored chintz or crash. Decorate each with three half-inch bands of bias tape sewed on the top and bottom. Use a color that accents the scheme of the kitchen. Sew ivory colored bone rings on each curtain and run them on a curtain rod.

It is very hard to keep the bathtub perpetually ringless in vicinities where hard water is used. In such cases try adding a few drops of kerosene to the soapy water and see how wonderfully it wipes away that rim. A small bottle of kerosene might be kept in the medicine closet for convenience, of course carefully marked.

Always give an empty bowl to the farmer to receive your order of eggs. Then put the eggs that were left over from last week on top of the newer ones. In this way you will never have a couple of stale eggs at the bottom of the bowl, by constantly putting the fresh on top of them.

There's no necessity for living in cheerless rooms these days. Designers and manufacturers are bringing us wonderful new fabrics in cottons, silks and linens, too, by way of curtains and drapes, and some of the least expensive of them are the gayest. Upholstery and pillows can match these with a further brilliant accent.

Mirrors do wonders in lightening dark rooms and have an almost uncanny way of making a small room appear much larger. So it can be mirrors to front of you, to left and right of you, if you want and some of these come in the palest of pastel tints. Lovely scenes from the yard and garden can be reflected into the home this way also, by careful placement.

After thoroly washing silk or fabric gloves with a good brand of soap flakes, hold the fingers under the faucet so as to fill them with water. Hang them dripping wet on the line and when they are

dry you will not have to straighten out twisted fingers.

If the fireplace in your livingroom is an artificial one, built for gas logs, but not yet equipped, why not cover up this delinquency by putting real logs in this vacancy. Put about three large attractive logs in the space and no one will know it is not the real thing, besides adding a homey touch to the room.

#### APPLE PIES

Once upon a time I planned to be  
An artist of celebrity.  
A song I thought to write one day,  
And all the world would homage pay.  
I longed to write a noted book.  
But what I did was—learn to cook.  
For life with simple tasks is filled.  
And I have done, not what I willed.  
Yet when I see boy's hungry eyes  
I'm glad I make good apple pies.  
—Elizabeth Thomas.



SEVERAL GROUP PICTURES TAKEN AT THE OLD TIMERS' MEETING, JUNE 17, 1939

*Mr. Jeffers looking into the pulverized coal burning furnace at the Rock Springs Power Plant.*

LEFT TO RIGHT: Chas. Bemis, Ludvig Hill (Superior), Thos. M. LeMarr (Retired), Robert Muir (Retired), Chris. Johnson (Retired), Albert Hardin (Power Plant), Mike Radakovich (U. P. R. R. Sec. Foreman), Chas. Morgan, Sr. (Retired).

LEFT TO RIGHT: Center group of three men (all Rock Springs) Frank Ord, Wm. H. Powell (deceased) and George Darling.



# • • Our Young Women • •

## Potpourri of Styles and Fashions

HIDE away under a large black hat with your filmy black afternoon and informal dinner things. A flat-crowned, wide-brimmed model is of black leghorn trimmed with turquoise blue faille ribbon fringed and knotted at the streamer ends.

More excitement than anything we have seen for a long time was caused at a recent fashion show when a model appeared wearing a floor-length cape of natural Russian lynx.

A change for town is thin, porous wool. A black collarless, buttoned bolero, with high lapels topping a sunray-tucked skirt is worn with a pink net blouse and black patent leather belt.

Some of the smartest and most extreme hats on the market are made of piles of looped ribbon with ostrich tips sticking up like a small tower. Three-quarter-length capes are worn with these for dressy afternoon affairs.

Veils are draped around some of the Spanish sailors, and a few of these are shown in cartwheel sizes. The sheer scalloped veil falls a good four inches over the brim and makes the wearer's eyes look mysterious and beguiling.

As the season advances, the bustle is being treated in delightful and subtle ways—with loops and bows that can be removed if the wearer tires of them, with inverted pleats or bunched gathers, or even with a ruffle of lace on a rounded bustle line.

It is difficult to keep pace with the demand for simple but smart dance frocks, say the shops—such models as a navy dotted swiss, the skirt ruffled from below the waist line to the wide hem, and each ruffle edged in narrow white lace. The navy taffeta foundation shows in the front slash of the skirt.

Black is well in the lead as a mid-summer and early Autumn favorite. It is always the choice of the woman who has been wearing white and Summer prints. Moreover, it is a good foil for the glow of a tanned complexion. But another color is rising in popularity. It is brown—the brown of tree-bark. When we first saw it in jersey it made us think of the sleek surface of a moist log lying along the shadowy edge of a mountain stream. It is refreshing on a warm day. In the Fall it will look well with the dark brown furs that are going to be popular. A variety of greens may also be found.

They include a deep shade called Molyneux green, a variety of olives and grayer moss shades. Wine reds, too, are often seen. A new name for them is "vintage." But they smack of brisk days, like leaves that begin to turn. Early blues are soft with a stone cast; some call them "Arctic."

## Costume Jewelry

THERE'S a special significance in black. This season provides a background for jewels. Rich costume jewelry, it appears, is to form an integral part of the dress. Many designers have actually placed smart necklaces on frocks to be sold with them as belts have been in the past. They have taken hand, some pieces of genuine jewelry as their guides. When the shopper goes to buy a gown she will find that the pretty necklace shown on it actually goes with the frock. Clips, too, have acquired a greater design importance: they look like those on display in the windows of Rue de la Paix jewelers. Among the clip designs are hands, feathers, flowers and bees, as well as severely simple modernistic patterns.

Rhinestone necklaces and bracelets, without even a single ruby or emerald to give them color, sparkling sharp and clear like frost, are new. They are resplendent on dead black dresses of crepe or even jersey.

New in jewelry is branch turquoise. Twist branch coral and turquoise strands together and you have an inexpensive but marvelous necklace for sports or informal evening clothes.

Out at night wear a lovely dinner dress of white jersey, the skirt long and slim, the top subtly draped with a halter neck.

The fall season is likely to find the handbag slightly smaller than heretofore, according to a recent survey.

By and large, it would seem that the average handbag will be of from small to medium size and somewhat tailored. There is always an exception to every rule, and this year the exceptions are likely to prove not moderately large, but very large.

However, the general trends will be toward the rather conservative type of handbag, with most of the novelty found in the shape of the frame and the fastening.

A stunning evening coat of black felt is embroidered in brilliant floral designs.

A lovely negligee ensemble is made of true-rose

colored crepe. Cuffs on the coat and the hem of the gown are made by ruching the material.

What shoes to wear with red, white black and blue is a problem when a budget must be considered. A wise choice is a pump of geranium red kid, the front quarter decorated by graduated cut-outs.

Something different in smart sports wear is a casual French suit of heavy white linen with collar, cuffs and pocket flaps of hand-knitted chocolate brown yarn. Sleeves are short and the jacket is buttoned from the throatline.

## Furs

FURS enrich any style picture and in them most women appear to great advantage. This winter, with the new and youthful lines given the fur coats, they will be more flattering than ever. Designers, too, are launching all kinds of novel fur pieces and the fur jackets are going to be the sensation of the campus as well as the career world as they are priced reasonably enough for the budget girls to buy. Of course, the very chunky and very swanky jackets of silver fox are for the women who don't have to consider the cost.

What is more, there are fur vestees and yokes all over the place and gorgeous sleeves made entirely of pelts. There are also cute mannish vests of the flat pelts that fasten up the front snugly with little shiny gold or silver buttons and which are practical indeed for cold climates as they can be worn with both suits and coats.

## REDINGOTE THE VOGUE

When it comes to the coats the hourglass redingote is being slated for a sensational vogue and the bulkier garments have been pushed into the background for the present at least. One designer adopts the popular pannier line by applying fur to the cloth in curved lines. This has a way of slimming down the tummy and midriff and make the figure appear slimmer.

Hats snuggle on the head more closely for the new season, even tho some rise to tottering heights, such as the new postillions and kepis. The turbans are well to the fore and they are twisted and draped in exotic manner. Rich cire satin, metal cloth, printed velvet and all kinds of glittering brocades and metal meshes make these.

Some models have a soft unlined end of fabric which falls back over the head hood fashion and holds the hair in place if necessary. Berets in large and jaunty editions are finding favor, too.

## Those Skinny Legs!

WITH skirts getting shorter and shorter, the girl with skinny legs has started to lament again. Frail tho her supports may be, she must get out and exercise. Extreme thinness, if not the result of ill health, is caused by unwise eating

habits. When the body is undernourished body heat is diminished and there is not sufficient rebuilding going on to supply adipose tissue necessary for rounded slenderness.

Here is the perfect exercise for bringing thighs and calves to a normal condition:

### WILL BRING NORMAL CONDITION

Stand erect, tummy in, head balanced, high. Lift on the toes, taking a deep breath, the knees out at the sides, come to a squatting position, exhale. Repeat. Do not let the heels touch the floor. Being on the toes stresses the action of the leg muscles, says Helen Follet.

This exercise won't be found easy. There may be a tumble or two, but what's a good thump in the cause of pulchritude? Circulation will speed up and that's good for developing fibers and tissues.

### TAP DANCING IS RECOMMENDED

Tap dancing is recommended, especially for the girl whose torso is normally developed but whose legs do not conform. High kicking is helpful; nearly all ballet dancers have husky pins.

Massage works slowly, but it does accomplish something in connection with exercise. Anoint the hands with cocoanut oil, friction briskly. Before the massage sponge the flesh with hot water; after the treatment apply a cold spray.

Don't go in for strenuous eye-exercises unless they have the approval of an eye expert. Eye-strain tends to weaken the fine nerves and muscles. Bathe the eyes every day, use a good light when reading, and get sufficient sleep. But if your eyes still trouble you, consult an eye specialist at once.

## FINGER STAINS

Fingertip stains are intolerable and no nice girl puts up with them for very long. Frequent scrubbing with a stiff-bristled brush will often do away with discolorations before they have a chance to become deeply implanted.

Fruit and vegetable stains can generally be removed or bleached out by the immediate use of lemon juice, peroxide or any of the prepared bleaching agents on the market. Nicotine stains, whether they are on dainty feminine or strong masculine fingers are unattractive. Special nicotine stain-removers are sold in leading drug and department stores. These preparations are easy to use and do a lightning job of lightening unsightly yellow stains.

Frictioning a piece of fine toilet pumice over hard, discolored skin is a simple process that does away with the discoloration as well as the callous-in-the-making.

A small handbrush with a single row of bristles set upright against the back of the brush is ideal for scrubbing under the tips of the nails. The daily use of such a brush keeps the skin under the nail tips in line, removes grime and discoloration and keeps fingertips dainty.

Rubbing table salt over the hands, then washing them with soap and cold water, will generally



remove unpleasant vegetable odors from the fingers. Washing extremely soiled hands with hand lotion, then soap and cold water, will remove the grime instead of permitting it to settle in the pores of the skin.

When doing any "dirty" work, it's wise to wash hands as often as possible. This doesn't allow for the soil to grind into and make the texture of the hands gray or grimy.

In summing up, see to it that the fingertips are clean before you start manicuring your nails. Imagine the incongruity of nicely buffed nails and soiled fingertips! It's certainly the tip-off to careless habits—and may lead to your gradual elimination from the circles of the fastidious.

So don't slur your fingertips.

#### HARD ON THE FEET

Knots should be avoided in darning, out of consideration of the wearer. So just moisten the end of the darning cotton to prevent its slipping thru, you will find a knot unnecessary.

### Girl Scout Notes

GIRL Scouts of Brooklyn, New York, planted a typical English garden on a 9x12 plot at the Botanic Garden in that city, and it was opened late in July, when a representative of the Garden, Miss Frances Miner, presented a green-and-white marker to the Girl Scout group to denote "Old English Garden planted by Brooklyn Girl Scouts." Mrs. W. H. McLeer, Brooklyn Commissioner of the organization, accepted the marker in its behalf, and four of the girls explained the history and significance of the garden.

Mrs. Samuel C. Lawrence of Huntington, W. Va., has the distinction of being the first registered Girl Scout in the United States. The Girl Scout organization was founded in Savannah, Ga., by Mrs. Lawrence's aunt, the late Juliette Gordon Low, and Mrs. Lawrence still is active in the movement.

Hungary, which honored a Boy Scout jamboree at Godollo in 1933 by issuing a series of stamps has paid a similar tribute to the recent "Pax-Ting" of the Girl Scouts which was held at the same site from July 27 to Aug. 9. The word Pax-Ting appears to be a coined word which is used among senior Girl Scouts just as the word jamboree has been among the Boy Scouts. The special issue is made up of four values, as follows: two filler, rusty brown, picturing the right hand of a girl forming the Scout salute and oath, with olive branch in the background; 6f, green, showing the Hungarian Girl Scout insignia, a lily upon the national arms; 10f, brown, portraying typical Hungarian Girl Scouts, one with regulation hat, the other with the richly embroidered headdress known as "parta," and 20f, violet red, showing a pigeon flying with an olive branch in its beak. In the background is a flag composed of the Hungarian standard upon

which are mounted the international and national badges of the Girl Scout movement.

There was a special postoffice staffed with Hungarian Girl Scouts and all mail sent out bore special postmarks. The camp site is in the heart of Godollo National park, a game preserve just east of Budapest and adjoining the summer home of Miklos Horthy, regent of Hungary, who formally opened the Pax-Ting, the first of its kind ever held.

—N. Y. Times.

### Mr. Chips Takes a Risk

(Continued from page 358)

been—umph—lately. . . . (Laughter) He was always a crazy fellow . . . And once he did the craziest thing that ever was known at Brookfield. . . . Climbed to the roof of this hall to rescue a kitten. . . . The kitten—umph—had more sense—didn't need rescuing—so this—umph—crazy fellow—umph—in sheer petulance, I suppose—climbed to the top of the belfry—umph—and tied up the weathervane with a Brookfield tie. . . . When you go out, take a look at the belfry and think what it meant—umph—crazy fellow, your father, Menvers—umph—umph—I hope you won't take after him. . . ."

Laughter.

And afterwards, alone in his sitting-room across the road from the school, Chips wrote again to the prisoner in Pentonville:

"My dear Menvers,—I took a risk too, and it was well taken. . . ."

The End

#### MATRIMONIAL FOUR-MULA

A one time beauty queen passed away recently after having been married consecutively, to a banker, an earl, a minister, and an undertaker. In all she had won four husbands—one for the money, two for the show, three to get ready, and four to go.

## Boy Scout Activities

THE annual Summer Camp was held at Newfork Lake the week of July 16-23, some 59 Scouts and ten leaders being in attendance thereat, 21 from Rock Springs, 8 from Superior, 24 from Preston, Idaho, and 6 from Amalga, Utah. The Camp Director was Ernest Eberhard, of Preston. Bob Bunker was Activities Director. Jack Hennessey, Handicraft Director, and Russell Rich, Water-front Director. Twelve local lads were given Beaver awards for their activities during the outing.

Boy Scout membership reached a new high peak in 1938—1,271,900—a gain of 12.6 per cent, the grand total of men and boys connected with Scouting involved 1,737,072 persons.

## • • Our Little Folks • •

### Your Guess

IF some of these warm days give you "spring fever," there's no better way to forget the discomfort than by guessing riddles. Here are ten treatments:

What birds have four feet and yellow feathers?  
*Two canaries.*

What has two legs but no feet, yet often is seen as it goes down the street? *A pair of trousers.*

In any battle, what nation always wins in the end? *Determination.*

Which could travel faster, a man with a sack of corn on his back or a man with two sacks? *The man with two sacks could travel faster, because two sacks are lighter than a sack of corn, aren't they?*

Where did Noah drive the first nail in the ark?  
*On the head.*

Why is a straw hat like kissing through a telephone? *Because neither is felt.*

Why is your shadow like a false friend? *Because it only follows you in sunshine.*

Perhaps the most famous dog that ever lived was "Grayfriar's Bobby," in whose memory a memorial fountain and statue were erected near Grayfriars churchyard in Edinburgh, Scotland. Although just a wee Skye terrier, this noble creature taught all the world the meaning of undying loyalty as for fourteen years after the death of his master, Bobby stood guard at the grave both day and night, protected from the elements only by a simple shelter and fed by a kindly nearby restaurateur. And so some one came upon him one day and found him lying across his master's grave, dead, and men stood reverently by as he was laid to rest beside that master, in tribute to his devotion.

The oldest of all the toys known to mankind are dolls. Recent investigations by scientists reveal that they were used by many primitive peoples in their religious ceremonies, and it has long been known that dolls were common to the civilizations of both Greece and Rome. The famed British Museum houses in one wing a collection of rare dolls, one of which was found in an Egyptian tomb well over 4,000 years old.

### THREE LITTLE WORDS

Can you find three words, all spelled the same letter arranged differently in each and signifying, respectively: A tool, list of people pertaining to punishment.

Answer: Plane, panel, penal.

### A STUDY OF FIGURES

- (a) 13579 — 24681
- (b) 12345 — 19775
- (c) 43262 — 33371
- (d) 43438 — 33433

Are you good at figures? If so, examine these groups of figures and say what similarity or relation the first group has to the second in each case.

Solution: (a) A progression through the digits 1 to 9, taking them alternately. (b) Both begin and end with 1 and 5. (c) Both add up to 17. (d) Both contain 343 for middle figures.

Do you know anything about fish? If you do, try and solve this puzzle: Each of the following parts may be answered by the name of a fish. For example: A consonant and a defeat. Answer T-rout.

1. A measure of distance.
2. An ancient weapon.
3. Two-thirds of a phantom.
4. A pronoun, and an emblem of eternity.
5. Part of the foot.

Answer: 1. Perch. 2. Pike. 3. Shad(ow). 4. Herring. 5. Sole.

### DEFINITIONS

**Boy:** A noise with dirt on it.

**Courtesy:** Just good manners. (Rarely to be found in automobiles.)

**Filing System:** A hiding place for correspondence.

**Detour:** The roughest distance between two points.

**Gentleman and Lady:** Rapidly becoming historical characters.

**Work:** So neglected in the twenties that it vanished in many places and hasn't been found in the thirties.

Teacher: "William, what are the two genders?"

William: "Masculine and feminine. The feminine gender is divided into frigid and torrid, the masculine into temperate and intemperate."

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## Ne About All of Us

### Rock Springs

Mr. J. A. Stafford visited with relatives in Saratoga. Pastor is confined to his home with illness. Mrs. (Oliver) McMahon are the parents of a baby born July 23rd. Mr. and family have returned from a fishing trip in Jackson Lake.

August Bakka has been confined to his home for two weeks with illness. Mark Krichbaum, Jr., has returned from the C.C.C. camp at Douglas, and has accepted work in No. 4 Mine. Mrs. Ben Butler was called to Salt Lake City, Utah, by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Charles Casto.

Mrs. Cora Matthews and sons, James and Richard, visited with relatives in Kemmerer.

Mrs. Edgar Olson entertained the members of the Larkin Club at her home on West Street.

John Yenke was a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Miss Catherine Begovich has returned from an extended visit with relatives in Richmond, California.

Mrs. William B. Anderson is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Forshaw and Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews have returned from an outing at the lakes near Pinedale.

Mr. and Mrs. Jed Orme, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Orme have returned from a vacation in California and Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Olson are visiting relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Frank Mendez is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Adam Medill has purchased a new Chevrolet Coupe.

Haydn Williams is visiting the World's Fair in San Francisco, California, also other points along the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Albert Hardin is spending a month in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, for the benefit of her health.

John Titmus is visiting with relatives in Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Overy, Jr., are the parents of a son born August 5th.

Ben Butler visited at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Butler, in Ogden, Utah.

Mrs. Daniel Retford and children have returned from a visit with relatives in Price, Utah.

Mrs. Matt Perkovich has gone to Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, for the benefit of her health.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bean visited relatives in Lyman.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McTee have returned from a vacation spent in Salt Lake City, Utah.

John Anzele is confined to his home with an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker, Jr., visited with relatives in Reliance.

### Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thompson and daughter spent their ten day vacation in Chariton, Iowa, with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Morrow and family spent their vacation fishing at East Fork.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Peppinger and sons spent their vacation in Jackson, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cannaday underwent tonsillectomies at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Bastalich, Mrs. Jane Robertson, Woodrow Robertson, and James Stark vacationed in California. They also attended the Fair in Frisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. John

Kovach vacationed in San Francisco, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall and son, Tommy, vacationed in Ogden, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Korogi are driving a new Mercury. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Menghini and daughter, of Rock Springs, accompanied by Hugh Kelley, spent several days in Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Wilson and daughter visited in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hattori and family vacationed in Ogden, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. John Meeks and family have returned from a month's visit in Illinois and Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ellis vacationed in Iowa with their parents.

Colleen and Phyllis Evans are vacationing in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Reuter and sons vacationed in Missouri.

Miss Anna Samac spent two weeks in Nevada visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Flew and daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wardlaw and sons, enjoyed a ten-day vacation in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fearn and daughters vacationed in the Yellowstone National Park.

### Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Olin are the parents of a daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital July 13th.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Zukowski are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital July 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Stewart, of Salt Lake City, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pautsch.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Berti, of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, visited recently at the home of Mrs. Marie Berti.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barwick and son, William, have returned from California, where they spent their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hill have returned from Kansas, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. Emma Buchanan, of Winton, visited during the month at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thos. B. Miller.

Miss Josephine Dugas has returned to Salt Lake City after visiting with her sister, Mrs. Ed. J. Conzatti.

Wm. McCarley has been brought home from the Wyoming General Hospital, where he was treated for a broken elbow. He is making a satisfactory recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ainsworth are the parents of a daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital July 24th.

Miss Catherine Moser, of Cheyenne, visited during the month with her mother, Mrs. Wm. Ferrell, and her grandmother, Mrs. Catherine Conzatti.

Pat O'Connell has returned from Cheyenne where he has been a patient at the Veterans' Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McGee has just returned from Iowa where they visited with Mrs. McGee's parents.

Stanley Lisher and his mother are spending their vacation in Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. Thos. Overy has returned from the hospital where she has been a patient for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haag spent a recent week-end in Parco and Saratoga, fishing.

### Winton

Miss Mary Alice Wilson entertained at a party in honor of Margaret Nesbit, of Clinton, Indiana, a guest at the Wilson home. The evening was spent playing Five Hundred and "Bunco." Prizes for Five Hundred went to Rene Hornsby and Murla Daniels; for "Bunco" to Miss Genevieve Dodds and Free-for-All to Miss Evelyn Neal. At the close of the evening a lovely lunch was served by the hostess.

Mrs. Emma Buchanan has returned to Salt Lake City after spending the past two months visiting relatives here.

Miss Mildred Richmond, of Sheridan, Iowa, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie Henry.

Mrs. Frances Kmetich has returned home after spending

ten days at Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, for the benefit of her health.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin McPhie and daughters, of Colton, California, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibbs.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Daniels spent their vacation in Yellowstone Park and points in Idaho and Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Colton of Portland, Oregon, spent two weeks visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hogan.

Mrs. Paul Decker and son, Ronald, of Longmont, Colorado, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Neal.

Mrs. William Fowkes and daughter, Joy, spent two weeks visiting relatives in Evanston, Wyoming, and Ogden, Utah.

Miss Isabelle Caller is spending the summer at the Krueger cabin, near Moran, Wyoming.

Mrs. Catherine Warinner and son, James, motored to Casper, Wyoming. Mrs. Helen Anderson, who had been visiting with relatives in Thermopolis, Wyoming, returned home with them.

## Hanna

Mrs. Margaret Film and three daughters, of New York, and Mrs. Annie McLain, of Denver, visited here with their brothers and families, Joe and William Briggs.

Mrs. John While, Sr., and son, Job, spent their vacation in Pasadena, California.

Mrs. R. Gutherage, of Kansas City, visited here with her sister Mrs. Martha Woolsey.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Wright and two daughters returned from visiting relatives in Sacramento and Antioch, California. They also attended the Fair.

Mrs. S. Mangan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dodds, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Halasey visited Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lawes, in Viking, Alberta, Canada. Mrs. Lawes is Mrs. Mangan's sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Lee and children and Mrs. Hannah Dickinson returned from Mindon Mines, Missouri, where they visited relatives. Their sister, Mrs. Joe McAllister and daughter Dorothy, accompanied them home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burton and family, of Chicago, visited here with relatives.

Mrs. Duncan, of Beverly, Massachusetts, is visiting here with her brother, Hugh Renny.

Miss Anna Cardwell, Anna Klaseen and Albin Klaseen returned from visiting relatives in Oakland and Berkeley, California, and attending the Golden Gate Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. August Lappala and daughter spent their vacation in Oregon and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Meredith and daughter returned from Montana, where they visited relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter and family spent their vacation in Idaho.

Mrs. Jean Amoss, W. A. Raite, and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Leader motored through Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and visited Yellowstone Park during vacation.

Mrs. O. C. Buehler and daughter Margaret, returned from Chicago, where Margaret attended summer school.

Rev. Q. Sommerfeld, of Clearmont, Wyoming, arrived in Hanna to fill the vacancy as pastor of the Methodist Church. Rev. Brown was transferred to Wisconsin.

Mrs. Johnston, of Nebraska, is visiting here with her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Harrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Harrison and family and Mrs. Mary Harrison and daughter, Katherine, attended the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco during vacation.

Mrs. Jos. Lucas and daughter, Eileen, returned from a vacation spent in Rock Springs.

Miss Edna Klaseen and Miss Letha Fearn attended Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Menke motored to Iowa vacation to visit relatives.



Walter Weimer, now with a large coal producer in Central Illinois, was, with his wife, a visitor in Rock Springs the middle of July. He was welcomed by many old friends, having been connected with The Union Pacific Coal Company as Mining Engineer at both Superior and this city, in years gone by.

Frank McCarty, of Ogden, was here July 15th en route to Pinedale to prepare his summer home for the entertainment of Denver and Omaha guests.

Helen Tarris, Clerk in the Auditor's Office, has the "AOV" sign over her desk. Her vacation was spent at the World's Fair, Treasure Island, San Francisco. Says she "was not disappointed in the exhibition."

Anna Baird, of the General Manager's office, just back from a wonderful trip through Ontario and Quebec. Says she met many charming people, witnessed the most beautiful country in all her travels, saw the Dionne Quintuplets, came back with a new Dodge sedan, and "Oh boy! the July vacation just climaxed everything heretofore undertaken," she stated.

John Duffy, of the Executive Department staff, spent one week of his vacation in the hills surrounding Ogden. The view was grandiose, the nights were cool, and pleasant, and what an appetite was developed.

"Pete" Myers (Southern Wyoming electrical man) wife and son spent ten days in Yellowstone Park and the north country.

Purchasing Agent Hunter and family toured to San Francisco to witness its Treasure Island Exposition.

Kenneth Darling and family spent their vacation touring the North portion of the State.

Assistant Treasurer Foster and family motored back to Illinois to visit relatives, and thoroughly enjoyed the outing.

Mrs. E. R. Jefferis and son, Edmund, drove back to the "old stamping grounds," in Missouri and visited relatives at Hannibal, Columbia, St. Louis, etc.

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